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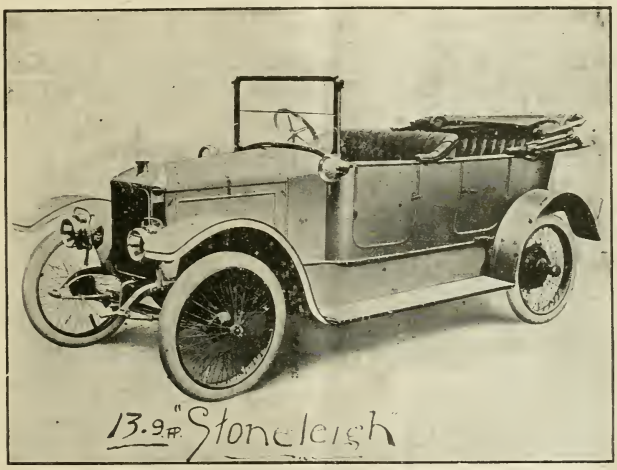

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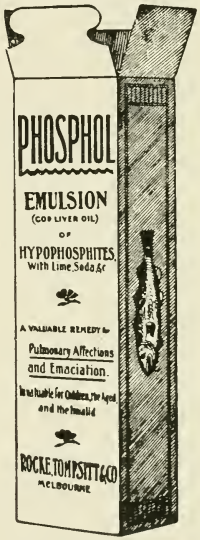

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 326. FEBRUARY 20TH, 1913. Vol. XXVIII.

ENGLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London,
4th January, 1913.

THE YEAR, 1912,

has been a very prosperous one for British traders, and from a business point of view has certainly been one of the good seasons. International troubles have been steered clear of, and there has been freedom from industrial troubles at Home. Prosperity has been general, and in the good times chemists have shared. Hopefulness for the coming year is expressed on all hands, and were it not for the problematical effect of the insurance scheme pharmacists would have less to complain of than they have had for many years past. It is evident that important changes are pending, both from a medical and pharmaceutical standpoint, and if the road to the nationalisation of both callings is now being made (and it looks as if Mr. Lloyd George's proposals have this end in view) the completion of the work will bring about one of the most far-reaching and important changes both in the history of pharmacy and medicine.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Was there ever an Act of Parliament that caused so keen a discussion and received such prominent notice in the press—both daily and periodical—as Mr. Lloyd George's National Insurance Act? The revolt of the medical profession, the unyielding attitude of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the doctors' demands, following by a gradual weakening of medical men throughout the country, resignations from the B.M.A., the formation of a registered Practitioners' Association, and the triumph of Mr. Lloyd George in securing

sufficient doctors to carry on his scheme, have graphically given the great British public much food for reflection. The net result of the struggle is that the doctors attempted too much. A less determined man than Mr. Lloyd George might have succumbed to the forces arrayed against him, but the Chancellor proved himself to be determined to see his scheme through, and the more the doctors opposed it the harder he worked to break down the opposition. It will be many years before the medical profession's attitude will be forgotten. Just at present a very keen feeling of resentment has been raised. A Medical Bill is now before the House of Commons, and on the second reading two members gave notice of the following amendments:—

"That this House declines to proceed with further legislation as regards the General Medical Council until measures are taken to place that Council under direct Parliamentary control."

"That this House declines to further increase the power of this monopolist and syndicalist body, but calls for legislation to protect deserving doctors and their families from persecution owing to their loyal services to Friendly Societies and to insured persons under the National Insurance Act."

Pharmacists have been chided for accepting the terms offered them, but what else could they do? They had to take the scheme as it was, or face the fact of national dispensaries being established throughout the country, and having this before them they decided to take up the work on trial and later on, if the terms are too low (as they undoubtedly are), to try and get better ones. Later on I hope to give your readers a more detailed account of this remarkable struggle. It has been a strenuous time all round, especially for the pharmaceutical organisations. Never before was unity of effort more required, and it speaks volumes for the ability of the craft, that in the hour of trial its leaders rose to the occasion, and what might have been a positive disaster has at least been turned into a problematical blessing, a trifle disguised at the time of writing, but not so shorn of possible good that nothing is left but hopeless pessimism. The pharmaceutical journals have, of course, been filled with laments and letters of woe, but these are now familiar to the regular reader of these papers. Pharmacy has been dying for years—according to some writers it was played out 50 years ago. Still, we seem to go on. Last year was a good one. Insolvencies were few, and if we did not make fortunes, we at least managed to make a decent living.

With the improved system of organisation which we now have, and the greater disposition to pull together, and put aside petty personal disputes and jealousies, there is no reason why our influence should not carry greater weight than in the past, when internal dissensions made us a divided house and hence an easy prey to the enemy.

CONDITIONS OF PHARMACY.

Mr. Arthur Mills, President of the Eastbourne Chemists' Association, had some interesting remarks to make on current topics at the annual meeting, held on 10th December. Touching on the National Insurance Act he said that early in next year fifteen million people, many of whom have been in the habit of dropping into the chemists for simple remedies for simple ailments, will then be entitled to obtain these free of charge under the State Insurance Bill, and a feeling of uneasiness is prevalent amongst pharmacists as to how it will affect them. At the time of writing it seems probable that the dispensing for these patients will be done by us, and we welcome it as a good principle. Whether we shall be better off under these new conditions is problematic. Certainly many profitless patent medicines will almost disappear, which none of us will regret, but the profitable ones go, too, and it must not be forgetten that the profit on State dispensing will be little, if any, greater than, say, on Formamint, with this difference, Formamint can be wrapped, sealed up and handed to a patient easily within one minute, and the average prescription will probably take ten for the same profit. From this point of view jubilation is scarcely possible. At the same time one cannot get away from the fact that a magnificent principle will be established by the State itself, of doctors prescribing and chemists dispensing. Eventually, he thought, the doctors would entirely drop a system distasteful to themselves and patients also. Touching on the long hours incidental to a chemist's business, Mr. Mills criticised the thoughtlessness of a considerable section of the public in running to the chemist at all hours after the pharmacy is closed; he thought that pharmacists themselves were largely to blame, and strongly discouraged the use of such phrases as "Medicines may be obtained at all hours by ringing the bell," etc. He considered that the word "Emergency" painted over the door-bell was sufficient for the purpose. Mr. Mills also suggested the desirability of increased charges after hours, and advocated a proposal for action to be mutually taken by the pharmacists in the Association.

MEDICINE REQUIRED IN CASE OF ILLNESS.

At Liverpool Police Court, on 18th December, an assistant to a chemist was summoned before the stipendiary for an offence against the Shops Act. It appeared that defendant had sold such articles as cold cream, iodine, and emulsion, and claimed that it was reasonable to believe that such articles, which were usually used for illness, were required on the occasion in question for attacks of various complaints. It was contended for the prosecution that the proper interpretation of the clause was "for existing illness," because otherwise a person might purchase something of which he had run short in anticipation of illness. The stipendiary agreed that "existing" was evidently intended, but as the case was the first of

the kind with which he had had to deal, he dismissed the case with a caution, hoping other chemists would take note of this interpretation. In this case the chemist had not asked whether the articles were needed for illness, so that the onus on the seller had not been discharged.

A POST GRADUATE COURSE.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has made a move in the right direction. Arrangements have been made for the delivery of a post-graduate course of lectures in Bacteriology in its relation to pharmacy, with a view of the possible inclusion of the subject later on in the Major Examination Syllabus. As the course is an important one, I append a synopsis of the first three lectures.

Lecture I.—Introductory: The Scope of Bacteriology; "Micro-Biology"; The Relation of the "Art of Healing" to the Sciences; The Relations of Doctor and Pharmacist; Micro-Biology in its Relation to Pharmacy, e.g., the Preparation and Preservation of certain Solutions; Micro-Biology in Relation to the Household.

Lecture II.—Micro-Biology, and Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy, in Relation to the Diagnosis of Disease, e.g., Recognition of Micro-Organisms, Cellular Elements, etc., in Secretions and Excretions, the Opsonic Index, Tumour and other Sections, Blood Examinations, Chemical Examinations, etc.; Micro-Biology in Relation to the Treatment of Disease; Antiseptic and Aseptic Surgery; Remedies Involving the Co-operation of Micro-Organisms.

Lecture III.—Micro-Biology in Relation to the Prevention of Disease, e.g., Disinfection, Prophylactic Vaccines; The Pharmaceutical Curriculum and Examinations; Suggestions for a Course of Instruction in Micro-Biology, and Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy for the Pharmacist.

THE DISPENSING TARIFF

under the National Insurance Act, has met with general acceptance by pharmacists, not because it is adequate, but because after sustained negotiations it is the best which the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee could secure from the Insurance Commissioners. On the principle that half a loaf is better than none at all, and in the hope that any grave abuses will be rectified later on, 95 per cent. of practising pharmacists have joined the panels. Moderation has been the keynote of the pharmacists' attitude. They are prepared to give the scheme a fair trial. Resistance would only have meant disaster, and the establishment of State dispensaries everywhere. As it is, pharmacists have gained the goodwill of the Chancellor, and he will see that they secure the best terms possible. The Medical Benefits commence on January 15, and the Tariff remains in force for three months. Fifteen million people are expected to avail themselves of the scheme, and for these a maximum of 2s. per head per annum is allowed for drugs and medicines. If the cost exceeds this, the State will discount the difference—that is, it may be paid in full, or it may not, according to the state of the finances. In a few cases a small extra charge is being allowed for night service, but it is doubtful whether the Insurance Commissioners will allow this. In my next letter I will be able to go more fully into details as to how the scheme is working. In the meantime pharmacists are uniting well together, and although financial sacrifices are being made, there is an evident disposition to make the best of things and trust to the fair-mindedness of the Government.

"SEPARATION OF DRUGS AND DOCTORING."

In his address to the Advisory Committee on January 2, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking of the separation of drugs and doctoring, said:—"This was pressed upon me by some of the ablest and most intelligent leaders among the doctors themselves. I was urged to do it in the interests of the insured class, and even in the interests of the profession it was pressed upon me, and I call your attention to this, that it has never been challenged by any representative body of medical men since then. Objection to it did not constitute one of the six cardinal points which are the basis of the pledge. I have received deputations. They have never demanded the restoration of the old position, and yet during the whole of the time I have not the faintest doubt, from evidence which was brought to me, that there were thousands of medical men who were moved much more by that than by anything which appeared in the six cardinal points of their pledge. That shows how very difficult it is to negotiate with those conditions, and it is only at the last moment—in fact, on December 21—that for the first time the British Medical Association put forward a demand (and only then by implication) that the whole 8s. 6d. should be paid over to the medical profession. It was only by implication then, and, of course, the chemists were thrown over in a body. But, mind you, this is after twenty months of negotiation, after I have met them innumerable times. They never put forward the demand until December 21, within about three weeks of the time that medical benefit is coming into operation. How can you negotiate with them?" Medical men in some districts have formed themselves into a limited liability company in order to get on the dispensing panels. This is a move not contemplated by the Act, and it remains to be seen whether the Insurance Commissioners will accept this subterfuge or refuse to empanel the doctors in question.

GENERAL.

The Next Issue of the B.P. is not likely to be published for some time, and it is probable that a new impression of the present edition will have to be printed to meet current needs.

Santonin continues to advance in price. A Turkish syndicate has a monopoly of the supply, and practically controls the whole of the so-called worm-seed from which Santonin is manufactured.

Liquid Preparations sold as "carbolic, or carbolic acid, or carbolic substitutes, or carbolic disinfectants, containing not more than 3 per cent. of phenols," will, after 1st May next, come under Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1908, and although they may be sold by anyone, they must be labelled "poisonous," "not to be taken," and must only be sold in containers distinguishable by touch from ordinary containers used for potable or harmless liquids. These precautions must be observed by all retailers whether pharmacists or ordinary shopkeepers.

"The Advantages of an Optical Education" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. M. Bennett, B.O.A., at a recent meeting of the Pharmacist Assistants' Union. Special attention was drawn to the difference between treating optics merely as a side line or making a systematic study of the subject. To the former he attributed the failure of many pharmacists to find optics a profitable field. The scope for opticians was enormous, about 25 per cent. of the population being in need of the aid of spectacle lenses. Very many people even yet did not appreciate the necessity for careful examination of the sight in all cases of headache and allied complaints, and went on taking "nerve" powders and tonics for years, when by means of proper glasses they could obtain immediate and permanent relief.

One interesting point in the new Regulations under the Insurance Act is that the patient will have to leave his prescription with the pharmacist, who must produce it in due course to the Insurance Committee in order to obtain payment for medicines which have been supplied. This means that a patient will not be able to have his medicine repeated at the expense of the medical benefit fund except as the doctor may order.

Inspectors of Pharmacies.—In the House of Commons on 17th December, Mr. Wheeler asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, for purposes of the administration of the National Insurance Act, inspectors of pharmacies were to be appointed; if so, whether those appointed would be duly qualified pharmacists on the register of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; by whom would the inspectors be appointed and at what salaries; and whether such appointments would be whole-time appointments. Mr. Masterman (Secretary to the Treasury): The matter is under consideration, and at present I cannot make any statement.

The National Insurance Act has had one good result, and that is that dispensing is to be placed entirely in the hands of qualified pharmacists. The only exception is with regard to rural areas" (which are not yet defined), where patients residing not more than a mile from a chemist may have to accept dispensing by a medical man. Even in this case the doctor may decide that the pharmacist must do the dispensing work.

At the annual meeting of the Paisley Pharmacists' Association the Chairman urged the pharmacist of to-day to take a more important interest in public life than hitherto, so that the scientific and business training he had received in fitting him for his calling would entitle him to a higher appreciation by the public. He urged more cohesion and unanimity in the rank and file of the pharmacists.

The Insurance Act is likely to put a stop to early closing. A proposal at Northampton that all pharmacies should close at 7 p.m. has been abandoned on account of the large amount of evening work necessitated by the Insurance Act.

At the December meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, a complaint was considered against a member whose conduct was alleged to be contrary to, or subversive of the interests of the Society, and the reply of the member in question being unsatisfactory, the President formally moved that his name be removed from the Society's list. This resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Representation on every District Committee in England has now been granted to pharmacists under the National Insurance Act, and it is likely that this privilege will be availed of by several hundreds of pharmacists throughout the country. While the powers of the District Committee are not large, it is possible that important functions may be delegated to them by the Insurance Committee, and for this reason it is desirable that pharmacists should take advantage of the concession gained.

The Drug Club.—The annual meeting, held in London on 11th December, elected Mr. Charles Alex. Hill, B.Sc., F.I.C., managing director of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., President in succession to Mr. W. P. Evans (Liverpool), and Mr. Charles Dunn (Curling, Wyman & Co. Ltd.), Vice-President. Mr. T. Edward Lescher was re-elected Secretary. The members dined together in the evening at "The Piccadilly."

Another Public Dispensary—The Health authorities propose to establish a public dispensary in connection with the campaign against syphilis. Members of respectable families whose misfortune it is to become infected may not care to avail themselves of the facilities provided in the special wards at the Alfred Hospital and the Women's Hospital for the treatment of the disease. In the absence of a dispensary these persons in many cases take quack remedies. To prevent this, the Minister for Public Health (Mr. Edgar) expressed himself strongly in favour of the dispensary in the interests of the sufferers. He believed that if the best medical skill were made available, in a confidential way, to callers at a dispensary, it would have a valuable effect.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

Pharmaceutical Alcohol.

By G. I. Mackay.

For many years, and in most parts of the world, a great injustice has been done to the sick and suffering. I refer to the injustice of levying duty on what may be termed pharmaceutical alcohol.

The two basic principles involved in the taxation of alcohol are, firstly, the fact that it is not regarded as a necessity of life, and secondly, that by making it a costly commodity its abuse may be minimised.

For the purposes of trade and manufactures, a nominal duty only is levied on spirit that is denatured or rendered unfit for human consumption. This affirms the principle that the intention is to tax spirit only which is capable of being used as a beverage for intoxicating purposes.

Various substances have been suggested to displace alcohol as a solvent of the active constituents of the different drugs. I have no hesitation in stating that no one of these is capable of replacing a spirituous menstruum. Various American writers have suggested the use of glycerinated water for making both fluid extracts and tinctures. Martindale has elaborated the idea, and has submitted in the 15th edition of the Extra Pharmacopoeia a list of Glycetracts so made. These are non-alcoholic fluid extracts of a strength of 1 in 1. Some of these are quite satisfactory, others decidedly the reverse. Further, such glycetracts as those of Aconite, Belladonna, Gelsemium and Conium are far too potent for ordinary dispensing purposes. I have just completed a series of experiments with a number of weaker preparations corresponding in strength with the B.P. Tinctures. Glycerinated water was used as the menstruum, and the results were far from satisfactory. In many cases a large amount of extractive matter deposited on keeping, and the supernatant liquid showed a remarkable variation in alkaloidal strength.

On systematically going through a list of spirituous preparations used in medicine, it is surprising how few of them could be used as beverages even by the most hardened toper. There can be no possible objection to a continuation of the higher rate of taxation of these preparations.

Beside Tincturae Aurantii, Carminitiva, Crocus, Limonis and some of the concentrated infusions, there are few pharmacopoeial preparations which could be consumed in sufficient quantity even to cheer, much less to inebriate. Let us glance through a list of Tinctures:—Aconite, Aloes, Asafetida, Arnica, Belladonna, Benzoin, Benzoin Compound, Buchu, Calendula, Calumba, Camphor compound, Cannabis, Cantharis, Capsicum, Capsicum fortior, Cascarilla, Castor, Catechu, Chirata Chloroform compound, Chloroform and Morphia, Cimicifuga, Cinchona, Cinchona comp. Coca, Colchicum, Colocynth, Conium, Convallaria, Cubeb, Digitalis, Ergot, Euonymus, Iron, Galls, Gelsemium, Gentian, Guaiacum, Red, Gum, Hamamelis, Hydrastis, Hyosyamus Iodine, Jalap, Kino, Krameria, Lobelia, Hops, Matico, Myrrh, Nux, Opium, Podophyllum, Pulsatilla, Pyrethrum, Quassia, Quillaia, Quinine, Rhus, Squills, Senega, Senna, Stramonium, Strophanthus, Tolu, Valerian, Ginger. This is not by any means a full list, but I insist that methylated spirit is far more likely to be used as a beverage than any one of these. Further, none of the liniments or liquors are likely to be abused.

The taxation of pharmaceutical alcohol is no paltry matter. This practice of taxing the sick is a most unjust and unjustifiable one. Why should methylated spirit for use in the preparation of varnishes, polishes and stains be charged 1s. a gallon duty when medicines of the same alcoholic strength, the consumption of which as beverages is equally improbable, pay 24s. a gallon?

It would be interesting to know how much is paid by the hospitals in the various States in duty on the different spirituous preparations used in the course of the year. It must be something enormous.

Apart from medicines for human use, there is the question of veterinary medicaments, a most important one.

There must be no mistake as to who pays the piper in the matter of taxation. It is not the pharmacists, but the public. For the purpose of this paper, I applied to the Comptroller-General of Trade and Customs for particulars as to the amount collected on medicinal preparations containing alcohol on import and on those manufactured in the Commonwealth. His reply was not at all satisfactory, in that it disclosed the fact that no record was kept of the amounts received from various classes of alcohol.

The argument will probably be raised that similar duties are levied in Great Britain and in various other parts of the world. This fact does not by any means minimise the injustice already indicated.

From a revenue point of view, there is no necessity that the Commonwealth should suffer. The duty on all non-potable alcohol might well be raised to, say, 2s. 6d. a gallon, or even more. The extra amount collected from the duty levied on industrial alcohol would make up the loss on pharmaceutical spirit. I hope that the representatives of the various pharmaceutical societies attending this Congress will take the opportunity of laying the facts before the Minister for Trade and Customs, when I am sure that the justice of the claim for a lower rate of duty will be admitted and duly considered.

The Stability of Solutions of Hydrocyanic Acid under Different Degrees of Exposure.

By R. C. Cowley.

I have been unable to find any reference to the stability of solutions of Hydrocyanic Acid under different degrees of exposure on examining chemical and pharmaceutical literature of recent years, and being somewhat sceptical regarding the generally accepted view that solutions of this acid rapidly lose in strength, I recently put my ideas to the test.

On April 11th last, I had some Hydrocyanic Acid prepared in the College of Pharmacy, Brisbane, which assayed 4.537 per cent. of real HCN. This was stored in a pint bottle par-

tially filled, on a shelf in the laboratory, and was assayed from time to time, about once a month. It gradually lost HCN until, on December 2nd last, the solution contained 4.2916 per cent. On the same day, when the temperature stood at 33 deg. C., the cork was removed from the bottle for one hour. At the end of this time the solution contained 4.253 per cent. of HCN, thus losing practically 0.9 per cent. of its HCN.

Some of the original solution of Hydrocyanic Acid was on April 11th diluted to contain 2 per cent., the B.P. strength. On November 7th, it contained 1.9665 per cent. of HCN, after being opened from time to time.

Small quantities were exposed in an open vessel at a temperature of 20.5 deg. C., and assayed. After a 10 minutes exposure it contained 1.080 per cent. HCN; in 30 minutes it contained 1.3245 per cent., and after one hour 0.8734 per cent. at a temperature of 20.5 deg. C., and assayed. After a 10 minutes' exposure it contained 1.080 per cent. H.C.N.; in 30 minutes it contained 1.3245 per cent., and after one hour 0.8734 per cent.

On 25th November, when the temperature was 20 deg. C., a solution of hydrocyanic acid, assaying 1.948 per cent., after exposure in a one ounce bottle unstoppered for one hour, was found to contain 1.793 per cent., losing approximately 8 per cent. of its HCN.

On November 26th, the same sample, assaying 1.948 per cent., after exposure in a one pound bottle partially filled and uncorked, at a temperature of 20 deg. C., assayed 1.892 per cent. HCN.

On 9th December a sample containing 2 per cent HCN after exposure in a one pound bottle, partially filled, and uncorked at a temperature of 31 deg. C., assayed 1.960 per cent. HCN, thus losing 1.55 per cent. of its original HCN.

It would therefore appear that the time-honoured custom of preserving hydrocyanic acid in small phials is wrong, that this method of storing it favours loss of HCN; furthermore, the loss of hydrocyanic acid stored in bulk is not as rapid as it is usually thought to be.

I have to draw attention to the temperature under which these tests were applied. Although they are by no means the maximum temperatures reached in Southern Queensland, they are higher than those usually reached in the British Islands.

Optics for Pharmacists.

By Robert Tocher, Ph.C., F.S.

As a British pharmaceutical chemist and an enthusiastic student of optometrics and the visual sciences, I had my interest in optics aroused immediately on touching Australian soil some three months ago, when, on calling on some pharmacists and optometrists in Melbourne on my way to Sydney, I was agreeably surprised to learn of the extremely good friendship that existed there between pharmacists and opticians. And as I learnt in Melbourne that the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference took place there in January, I thought it might be an opportune time for me to give my experience and try to show what has been done in England with regard to the subject of optometrics, but more especially for the purpose of raising a discussion which might be far-reaching in its effects—a discussion on optics, optometrics, or ophthalmic refraction for the pharmacist in the first place, and in the second place to extend that discussion to the broader issue, in which, of course, pharmacists would take a part—that broader question of organisation, education, examination, certification and registration to all those who wish to take up optometrics as a profession, whether they be medical or pharmaceutical men, opticians, jewellers or others; thus putting all on the same broad basis of one standard of education and one standard of examination for all States, so that there may be reciprocity amongst all the States at the very start (all things being equal) with or without legislation. That could be done as has been done in England by the British Optical Association and the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, before thinking of legislation. In the meantime till legal recognition is asked for or given, let us organise—organise for an Optical Society—a Society of Optometrists—one for the whole Commonwealth, or one for each State, all States, at the start, being put on the same bases and same standards. Organise, educate, examine, certify and register, and optometrists need not stand still and wait for legislation, but should go on and carry out their good, their best services to the community.

Opticians have been known from time immemorial. At any rate, we may venture to go back to the evidence we have of their existence amongst the Assyrians and the Egyptians about 3000 years ago. Sir Thomas Henry Layard discovered that when he found his plano-convex lens in Old Nineveh, Emperor Nero wore a concave jewel. Roger Bacon, who died at the end of the thirteenth century, is reputed to be the first wearer of glasses in Europe. He had evidently got his information from the writings of Alhazen, who died in Cairo two hundred years previous to that, Alhazen himself having had his information handed down to him from the Assyrians and the Egyptians. A Florentine nobleman took to himself the credit of the discovery of the use of glasses, but this was actually done by a Florentine monk, Allesandra di Spina, who publicly made known their use. There was, however, little known about the science of optics till Kepler studied and propounded it about the end of the sixteenth century. It was more than 200 years later ere Astigmatism was discovered by Sir David Brewster, who himself had it; but it was left to Sir George Airy to not only re-discover Astigmatism, but also to invent a correction for it. The study of the refraction of the eye seems to date from that

time, less than 80 years ago. Since then the study of optics has been handed down to us by the works of Helmholtz, Tscherning, Purkinge, Snellen, Young and others.

The Refraction of the Eye and its Correction, however, is of a more recent date. About 30 years ago "The Refraction of the Eye" was in its infancy. It was only in its experimental stage, and it is only within very recent years that refraction work was beginning to be done with anything like exactitude, with anything like the precision of a mathematical equation or the exactitude, say, of quantitative chemical analysis. Even now it is a very rare thing to find an optometrist—an ophthalmic refractionist who can with mathematical precision detect and correct all the refractive errors, aberrations and anomalies of the eye.

An optician may or may not be an optometrist or ophthalmic refractionist. He handles goods all bearing directly or indirectly on optics, and is expected to know something about the goods he sells. On the other hand, an optometrist or ophthalmic refractionist need not be also an optician. An optometrist is essentially a person specially skilled in the refraction of the eye—a person specially skilled in sight-testing.

Now, I take it that the pharmacist does not wish to become an optician. He wishes to become a professional optometrist or ophthalmic refractionist. And it goes without saying that the pharmacist by his training is pre-eminently fitted to take up optometrics as a profession. He is so because of his good elementary and academic education, his business, as well as his scientific training. In fact, I have it from the best authorities that pharmacists, as they do in medicine, make the best students in optics; but whether it is judicious on the part of the pharmacist to take up refraction work is a point—a very delicate point—which every pharmacist will have to think over and answer for himself. It is a very difficult and delicate question, considering the relations already existing between medical men and pharmacists—difficult and delicate, indeed, until the pharmacist makes a point of sounding the medical men in his own district, and finding out their attitude towards him as an ophthalmic refractionist. It is, indeed, surprising to find that the majority of medical men are opposed to pharmacists testing sight—opposed to pharmacists when they are not opposed to opticians testing sight. And this very strange fact remains, that these very self-same medical men do not offer the slightest objection to persons who merely sell ready-made glasses from a tray or otherwise. According to these medical men, optical quackery can go on for ever, spectacle sellers, vendors, pedlars, can go on selling glasses for all defects and diseases under the sun, but the moment any advice or help is given to the purchaser in the selection of his glasses he commits a most unpardonable sin. And the greatest incongruity of the whole affair lies in the fact that it is not so much the oculist —the ophthalmic surgeon, who knows his own weakness in refraction—but the general medical practitioner who knows nothing about the subject —who objects most to the non-medical refractionist. Medical men must remember that, as refraction is emphatically a branch of physics and not a branch of medicine, they have therefore no more claim than, nor moral nor legal right to object to, pharmacists, opticians and others doing refraction work.

Again, the non-medical refractionist—I speak now of the pharmacist-optometrist—is able to detect what is, and what is not, a pathological case, and in every case in which he finds it to be pathological, and when he cannot, under normal conditions, bring vision to normal, he immediately refers the case to an ophthalmic surgeon. The ophthalmic surgeon, if he only knew it, gets a great many of his cases of eye disease from the trained and expert non-medical optometrist; and the pharmacist-optometrist is able to send more cases than any other optometrist, because his training has fitted him the more readily to suspect and detect disease. Therefore, the pharmacist-optometrist is the greatest friend to the ophthalmic surgeon if the latter only knew it, and at any rate it is only quite recently that medical men have taken up refraction work just as pharmacists have done, whereas the optician has been testing (?) sight for over 500 years. The medical man must not claim a monopoly of refraction work, and on no account should he think for a moment that the non-medical refractionist is in competition with him, for his province lies mostly in the detection and treatment of diseases of the eye and diseases of the system in which the eye trouble may be only a symptom, and of which he has rightly a monopoly. Again, the ophthalmic surgeon acknowledges his own weakness in refraction, for he does not get that splendid training in optics and optometrics that the non-medical refractionist gets. That is because medical men have not got proper teachers in their Eye Infirmaries and Institutes, nor have they got an Opthalmometric Department in their Universities or Medical Colleges. Americans can teach them in this, for in American Universities, while they have Ophthalmometric Departments, the teaching of optometrics and the visual sciences is conducted by non-medical expert optometrists, and medical men there are taught the refraction of eye by non-medical refractionists in the Universities, Colleges and Schools.

However, some of the more enlightened progressive and advanced medical men are now beginning to recognise the special abilities of the non-medical optometrist, and, acknowledging his great use, now employs him to do his refraction work for him and report. The optometrist he finds of more service to him in his diagnosis and treatment than he finds in the X-ray expert, the Bacteriologist, Urine and Blood Analyst (who is usually the local pharmacist), the Food Specialist or other expert—say, the Radium expert.

Now, it is a most striking fact that more than 75 per cent. of the population of any country—any civilised country—have eye defects requiring correction, and a much more striking fact is that more than 75 per cent. of the people who are at present wearing glasses are wearing the wrong glasses. This is a startling truth, and awakens us to the fact that the country is unconsciously groaning and crying out for trained and qualified optometrists or sight-testers. And as the wel-

fare of the country depends to a very great extent on the eye-sight of the people, and as most eyes have some kind of optical defect, abberation or anomaly, it is absolutely alarming to the thinking mind to find that there are not opthalmic refractionists, optometrists, or competent sight-testers enough to detect, estimate and correct properly the defects of anything like a quarter of those whose eyes require correction. In other words, there is only one skilled optometrist for every 25,000 patients, but against that we can roughly say we have 24 other persons merely selling glasses to those 25,000 patients. That is, 25 persons supplying glasses to 25,000 patients, but only one of those 25 persons is qualified to test the sight and give the proper correction. Is it not our first duty to educate and examine those so-called opticians or spectacle sellers—educate and examine those persons who, not understanding even the elementary principles of refraction, consciously or unconsciously, are, all the time, by making believe they can test sight, which they attempt by some obsolete and useless optometer or by "trying on" different pairs of glasses. If the pharmacist sells glasses without being able to test sight, he is no better than the optician, the jeweller, the ironmonger, the chandler, the draper, who sells glasses from a tray over the counter by "trying on" different pairs of ready-made glasses and no better than the pedlar who goes from door to door selling glasses at 6d. per pair "To Suit All Sights."

One may at once conclude that persons advertising "Sight Tested Free" and glasses at 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and even 5s. per pair do not and cannot test sight. Can they give from 30 to 60 minutes of their time and skill (if any) to make a thorough examination of the eyes (when sphero-cyls and often mixed cyls are required) to supply glasses at such prices.

Let me now give here a short sketch of the beginnings of optical education in England. Twenty-two years ago "The Optician," London, started advocating measures for optical education and the foundation of a society. Opticians of note met and discussed the subject over and over again, and a few of those advanced opticians who carried on the practice of sight-testing in a more or less haphazard or accurate way formed in 1895 the British Optical Association, formed essentially for the education, examination and certification of persons carrying on the practice of sight-testing, and granting a diploma for proficiency in sight-testing. This Association's examinations are now very searching, both in theoretical and practical general optics, and especially in practical sight-testing, that is, a thoroughly practical examination in the theory and practice of the Art, Science and Ethics of Sight-testing. The D.B.O.A. Examination might be worth copying here.

No sooner was the British Optical Association formed than another scheme for the education and advancement of the optician was inaugurated by the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, London, which was done in the first instance by Mr. Thornthwaite, assisted by Col. T. Davies Sewell and others in 1896. The Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, London, is a very influential body, and one of the ancient City of London Guilds, dating back, by Royal Charter, to the year 1629, at the time when spectacles were practically the only optical instruments dealt in, and when that company from that date up to about 100 years ago, not only protected the public, but also the craftsmen who were members of the Guild. The Guild was resuscitated in 1898, and now has a most comprehensive prospectus of examinations looking more like courses and examinations for a B.Sc. in Physics. As in the examinations of the British Optical Association, the pharmacist is excused certain sections of the examinations of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.

These two institutions—the British Optical Association and the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers—are the only two examining and certifying bodies in the British Isles; all other Optical Associations, Institutes or Societies are neither examining nor certifying bodies, and therefore must not be confused with qualifying bodies.

The London Optical Society was formed in 1899, and is composed mostly of men of science, some of them being men of the highest standing in the Physical and the Mathematical world. The educational facilities provided by the Optical Society are quite a revelation. One gets plenty of the higher physics and the higher mathematics there. Besides the higher optometrics, the higher biometrics may come next.

I am sure that every pharmacist who takes up the study of optometrics, sooner or later wishes to become a qualified man in optometrics just as he had the desire to become a qualified man in pharmaceutics. And it is for pharmacists, a Society for the whole Commonwealth or a Society for each State, equal to one another in every respect, a Society or Societies which would educate, examine, certify and register on a certain fixed standard of education and examination, and which would be favourable by all the States, as being common to all the States.

But does it matter whether we get legislation or not, if we have in existence such a Society as I indicate? At any rate, the public have to be educated to the qualified optometrist. Would it not be better for pharmacists, who are educated men, to join forces for their common good, and, which is best of all, for the good and benefit of the public?

In conclusion, I hope you will forgive me for the many shortcomings of my rather rambling "paper," but I have written the matter just as it occurred to me.

I would venture to ask you to hand along to your students, not to think that the possession of such a diploma is to be their all and end all to study. They must not think that because they have got diplomas and are qualified, they know everything about their profession and can stop study. The person who stops study then is lost, he is a failure. The possession of a diploma or diplomas does not mean that the possessor's studies have ended. It means only that he has just learnt how to continue to study those subjects, among others, for which he has got his diplomas. He has only begun to find out how little he does know—the true sign of a teachable mind—and the more he learns, the more clearly does he see what he does not know—the greatest of all knowledge.

A Laboratory Note on a supposed Alkaloidal Metamarphosis.

By T. I. Wallas, Chemist and Micro-Biologist, Sydney.

The matter herein described was brought to me for investigation in the ordinary course of my laboratory work.

An Ophthalmic Surgeon prescribed, for diagnostic purposes, a solution which required to have the following composition:—

R/.

Homatropin hydrobromide ..	gr. 1/2
Cocain hydrochloride	grs. 2
Camphor water	dr. 1 Solve

The patient had the solution compounded at a reputable pharmacy, and within twenty-four hours took it to the surgeon for use. The surgeon observed that the solution had a greenish colour, but, apparently attaching little importance to the condition, made use of the solution in the patient's eyes, for the purpose of obtaining dilatation of the pupils. Failing to observe the usual and desired effect within the normal period, the solution was further used. No appreciable result being secured, even after waiting an hour, it was concluded that something was wrong with the solution. The pharmacist was communicated with for an explanation. It was found that the solution had been properly compounded, and that the several materials used were, apparently, in a satisfactory condition. However, on compounding a fresh supply, it was seen that something was amiss with the materials, as, after a lapse of about six hours, the second solution became greenish in colour, and a slight deposit formed. The matter then came to me for investigation. I received what was left of the original solution; the solution compounded a second time, and samples of the three stock materials used, namely, some Homatropin hydrobromide, Cocain hydrochloride, and Camphor water. In the case of the Homatropin hydrobromide, the sample represented the whole of the stock left, and weighed only 1/8th grain of dry salt, being the residue in a tube which had contained five grains. This small quantity of material seriously interfered with, and made it impossible to carry on the investigation as fully as the results showed to be desirable.

The first step was the preparation of a small quantity of fresh solution which, in this case, was prepared with sterilised water instead of camphor water. This eliminated possible interference from the camphor water. This solution, made under strictly aseptic conditions, became greenish in colour within twelve hours, and had no mydriatic action.

A solution of the cocain salt under similar conditions remained unaltered.

The physical appearance, macroscopical and microscopical, of the two salts showed no abnormalities, and chemical reactions gave no indications of impurities.

Obviously the salts became subject to some change in combined solution. With the formation of the greenish colour, and the destruction of the mydriatic action associated with soluble salts of Homatropin.

What was the cause of the greenish colour?

The solution was next extracted with various differential Alkaloidal solvents, with the result that two distinctive reactions were obtained.

(a) An Ether extraction yielded a brilliant pink colour

(b) A Chloroform extraction yielded an equally brilliant blue.

These are the colour reactions of Apomorphin.

The fragments of Homatropin salt still adhering to the glass tube container were washed out and dissolved in sterilised water. This solution became greenish in a short time, and reacted similarly to the previous (compound) solution.

It is a well-known fact that Apomorphin salts, as well as their water solutions, become green on exposure to air and light, and that the commonly used salt, the hydrochloride of Apomorphin, exists as a grayish, or greenish-gray powder, or in similarly coloured crystals.

The presence of Apomorphin now demanded explanation.

Had it existed as an ordinary physical contamination admixed with the Homatropin, its presence would have been detected by the colour, and by the different crystalline forms on microscopic examination. There was no possibility that the pharmacist had substituted one salt for the other, as, at the time of compounding the solution, he had no Apomorphin in stock. There appeared to be no possible means of accounting for the presence of the Apomorphin.

A fresh supply of what was thought to be the same batch of the Homatropin was obtained from the wholesale druggist who originally supplied the pharmcist, but on examination that was found to be pure Homatropin Hydrobromide.

The formula of Homatropin hydrobromide is $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3HBr$.

The formula of Cocain Hydrochloride is $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4HCl$.

Arithmetically, on equation, these yield a curious result, namely, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$ (Homatropin-insoluble).

$C_{17}H_{17}NO_2HCl$ (Apomorphin hydrochloride), and $HBr.2H_2O$.

This is a strange coincidence, and I do not suggest that it, in any way, represents what has occured in the Alkaloidal metamorphosis shown in the solution.

The only explanation then remaining suggested itself as a Biological one.

The functions and chemical powers of ferments of every type are as yet little understood. Nor is the formation of Alkaloids in their natural state.

Might not a fungoidal or bacterial association with an alkaloid create changes of constitution, and form new compounds?

Acting on such a possibility, the remaining portions of the green coloured solutions were cultured on ordinary peptone broth.

(a) Broth inoculated with a loopful of solution made with sterilised water.

(b) Broth inoculated with a drop of the solution of the residual Homatropin.

(c) Broth inoculated with two drops of the original solution made by the pharmacist.

These were incubated at room temperature (70 F.), and in each case somewhat luxuriant growth was rapidly formed.

On examination, the growths were found to be of the same character, and proved to be an undetermined form of Cladothrix.

It was intended to proceed with a research to test the power of this organism to cause Alkaloidal change in the manner suggested by the foregoing experience, but circumstances came in the way which prevented the carrying on of the work. It is hoped that the work may be taken up later, as there is still a small portion of the first solution available, that is, the presumed solution of Apomorphin formed from a solution of Homatropin and Cocain by the unknown action of some agent "x."

This communication is made solely for the purpose of creating criticism. Possibly it may instigate others with time and facilities for research to enter upon investigations along lines which this experience may suggest.

The problem of the formation of Apomorphin under the conditions herein described, has been put to the recognised chemical experts in Sydney, and I regret to say that the opinions given are of the traditional conservative type, which takes the view mainly that the laws of chemistry, as those of the Medes and Persians of a bygone time, alter not, but are fixed and inviolate.

Such a view admits of no scientific progress, and is a confession of blindness to all the evolutionary forces and results which have been revealed during the past half century.

Seemingly there is need of a scientific comedy of "Milestones." There is not anything in existence which is a law unto itself, and even the sciences are interdependent.

Chemistry may reasonably be supposed to be dependent on relationships to other branches of science, and to be capable of change and progress, in so far as it utilises such relationships.

We have knowledge of advance through the association of Chemistry and Biology, and have even a named science of Bio-Chemistry.

It should not be a matter of surprise to anyone if, as time moves on, a very intimate relationship should be shown to exist between these two sciences, in ways that are not at present recognised, so that, not only may reactions and results, now unthought of, be produced by Chemistry upon Biology, but by Biology upon Chemistry.

QUEENSLAND.

Queensland College of Pharmacy.

The Council met on 4th February, 1913. Present: Messrs. F. W. Simmonds (Chairman), Alex. Forbes, A. P. Chater, G. J. Mackay, J. P. Davies, J. Lunn, the Director (R. C. Cowley), and the Secretary (John N. Ward).

Registrar Pharmacy Board notified that Messrs. A. B. Chater and D. J. Clarke had been appointed as the Board's Representatives on the College Committee.

Director's Report.—I have the honour to present to you my report for 1912. I regret to say that the number of students attending the college has shown a marked decline during this session over previous years. The attendance of students who registered for classes held during the day has, with few exceptions, been very regular. The attendance of evening students leaves much to be desired. This is a matter to which I have drawn your attention in previous reports and I cannot see that anything short of compulsory attendance can prevent this happening. I have often noticed that students who neglect to attend classes, and in consequence do not make the progress they ought to with their studies, sooner or later begin to develop a grievance and this they do not always forget after passing the Final Examination of the Pharmacy Board. Revision classes are useful both to student and to the teacher as it brings home to students their deficiencies and gives the teacher an opportunity of explaining difficulties. Hitherto I have always found students willing and anxious to attend them. This session is the first occasion during my experience of twenty years teaching in which I have found students objecting to attend these classes. It shows, on their part, an irrational and unaccountable line of reasoning and one most difficult to understand. It is quite impossible for any teacher to bring out the best in students if he does not get the opportunity of finding out their deficiencies. This conduct on the part of students appears to show their reluctance to exhibit their ignorance. In the case of evening students, while some conscientiously answered their weekly questions on the lectures given, some persistently ignored them. During the first part of the session a half-day is set apart for the preparation of chemicals. This should be a very excellent method for impressing the subject of chemistry on the minds of students. I have previously found that they take a keen interest in making chemicals but this year I have noticed more than one trying to shirk this work. Altogether I am sorry to say I have to present a far from flattering report on the general efficiency of the students during the session. I have to regret that it is impossible to enforce a definite curriculum. Students will insist on attending certain class which in their own opinion they are weak in, and eventually they present themselves before they are prepared. This is not creditable to the College and must be trying to the temper of the examiner.

R. C. COWLEY, Director.

The College Medal presented by Messrs. Taylor and College for best all-round student of the year was awarded to J. O'Neill.

Pharmaceutical Conference Medal. This being a matter arising out of the recent Conference in Melbourne it was reported and to be made known to the students.

Opening of Session. The Session will commence on 3rd March. No ceremonial functions to be held this year.

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Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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London—407 Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Sydney—17 Waltham Buildings, 24 Bond Street
Melbourne—360 Swanston Street.
Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL.

Company Pharmacy in Victoria.—The history of the steps taken to restrain Company Pharmacy have recently been frequently referred to, and it may be of interest to place on record the facts which led to the amendment of the Pharmacy Act, 1876. In the English Court of Appeal in June, 1880, in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v. the London and Provincial Supply Association Ltd., the appeal was granted upon the ground that the word "person" did not include a company or corporation, who could therefore carry on business as chemists and druggists, and also sell poisons provided that a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist was employed to conduct the business. As this decision would apply to the Victorian Pharmacy Act, it at once attracted the attention of Mr. Shillinglaw, who, in a letter on the 28th of August, 1880, to Mr. Bosisto, who was then president of the Pharmacy Board, drew his attention to the case. Mr. Bosisto, in his reply on the 1st September, advised that when a favourable opportunity afforded an amendment of the Act should be sought, and added, "I do not think this should be made public." The opportunity was, however, long in coming, and four years lapsed before an attempt was made to take action. In the meantime the amendments required had to be carefully prepared, and the eventful day arrived on the 9th September, 1885, when Mr. Bosisto moved, by leave, in the Legislative Assembly—"That this House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the laws relating to pharmacy." The motion was agreed to. The House then resolved itself into committee. Mr. Bosisto moved that it is expedient to amend the laws relating to pharmacy. The resolution was agreed to, and was reported to the House and adopted, authority being given to Mr. Bosisto and Mr. Bell to introduce a bill to carry out the resolution. Up to this time the contents of the Bill was absolutely unknown excepting to three persons—Mr Bosisto, the drafter of the Bill and Mr. Shillinglaw. Mr. Bosisto brought up the Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1876, and moved that it be read a first time. The motion was agreed to. The Bill was then read a first and second time, and committed pro forma. On December 9th the Bill was considered in committee and reported without amendment. It was then read a third time and passed. It is noteworthy that during the whole time the Bill was under consideration no one spoke on it, and the whole of the proceedings did not occupy half an hour. The passing of this measure will always remain as a memento of the good work done by Mr. Bosisto and those connected with him in establishing a right which does not exist in any other State of the Commonwealth.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on February 12, at 11 a.m.

Present: Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes, Sayer and Towl.

Mr. Bailey was voted to the chair.

Returning Officer's Report.—The Acting-Registrar read the report, announcing the result of the election held before him on February 11, and declaring William Henry Fleay to be duly elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Arthur Lingard Ogg; Wallace Meiklejohn Jewkes to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rawson Parke Francis; and Frank Buckhurst, George Ekins Gulliver and Arthur Ernest Sayer to fill the three ordinary vacancies caused by the retirement by effluxion of time of Paul Ward Farmer, James Lacey and Samuel Shippam Strutt. The report was received and adopted.

The minutes of the meeting held on January 8 were confirmed, with certain corrections. It was resolved that a special meeting be held on February 19 to deal with a matter arising out of the minutes of the special meeting of the 23rd December, 1912.

Election of President.—Mr. Buckhurst said he had pleasure in proposing that Mr. Towl be elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Towl had been most assiduous in his labours; he possessed a judicial turn of mind, and had a wide experience of the duties of a chairman in connection with other bodies with which he was associated. Mr. Fleay seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Bailey then vacated the chair, and Mr. Towl thanked the members for electing him to the position. He extended a hearty welcome to the new members of the Board, who occupied a position unique in the history of pharmacy in Australia, as out of a Board of seven, five were new members, who represented the choice of the chemists of Victoria. He was quite satisfied that the gentlemen who had been elected would worthily fulfil the important duties devolving upon them.

Election of Honorary Treasurer.—On the motion of Mr. Jewkes, seconded by Mr Sayer, Mr. A. R. Bailey was unanimously elected Honorary Treasurer for the ensuing year. Mr. Bailey expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him.

Correspondence.—A complaint was received that a country pharmacist who conducted a branch business in a neighbouring town, which he visited once weekly, left his business in charge of unqualified persons, and that during his absence lysol and other articles pertaining to a chemist's business were exhibited in the window of the shop, which was occupied by a fancy goods dealer and confectioner. It was resolved that the complaint be brought under the notice of the chemist referred to.

Mrs. A. Blackburn, Nhill, wrote, stating that she had disposed of the business of her late husband to Mr A. R. Brent, and did not therefore require an extension of the permit granted to her twelve months ago.

Mrs. I. A. Legge, Brunswick, applying for an extension of time in which to dispose of her late husband's business at 115 Sydney-road, Brunswick, which was now under the management of Mr. T. McSwiney, a registered pharmaceutical chemist. Resolved that six months' extension be granted, and that the applicant be informed that the Board expected the business to be disposed of before the expiration of the period referred to.

A complaint was received that Daisy Fly Killer was being sold by ironmongers at Ballarat. Mr. Fleay undertook to make inquiries into the matter, and to furnish a report.

A case of alleged infringement of the Poisons Act, which was brought under notice, was referred to the solicitor for further investigation, and it was resolved that if the facts warranted it a prosecution be instituted.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia, forwarding copy of special form of indenture drafted at the request of the Board by Mr. Justice Homburgh. The Acting-Registrar said that Mr. Young, the Registrar of the South Australian Board, had informed him that the special form of indenture was greatly appreciated in his State. Resolved that a copy of the indenture, adapted to the Victorian requirements, be forwarded to each member of the Board, with a view to further consideration at a subsequent meeting.

A country storekeeper who held a licence under the Poisons Act was informed that the licence could not be renewed, as there was now a chemist keeping an open shop in the town

Pharmacy Board of South Australia forwarded a copy of the Pharmaceutical Register for the current year.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants, having furnished the necessary statutory declarations, were registered:—William Gilbert Mellor, Dorcas-street, South Melbourne, certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; William Harvey Brookman, Albury, N.S.W., Final Exam., Vict., 13th December, 1912; Terance McSwiney, 115 Sydney-road, Brunswick, Final Exam., Vict., 12th June, 1912; Edward Harold Charles, 108 Smith-street, Collingwood, Final Exam., Vict., 16th June, 1909; Josiah Reuben Benneworth, 68 Elgin-street, Carlton, Final Exam., Vict., 11th September, 1912.

Certificate of Competency, under the reciprocity agreement, was granted to James Christopher Holzgrefe, Deniliquin, N.S.W.

A certificate under the Poisons Act was granted to Wm. J. Smith, Grantville.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following examiners were appointed to conduct the Final Examination:—Division I., written work, Mr. Towl; practical dispensing, Messrs. Fleay, Gulliver and Sayer. Mr. Sayer undertook to prepare the paper for the March examination. Division II., oral, Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst and Jewkes. Division III., Messrs. Avery and Craig.

Report of Royal Commission Food and Drugs.—The Department of Public Health, Sydney,

notified that Dr. Ashburton's report was not yet available. Consideration was therefore deferred.

Alleged Infringement of the Medical and Poisons Act.—The Acting-Registrar reported a case which had been brought under notice. Resolved that further inquiries be made, and that an information be laid if the evidence warranted it.

Legal Opinion *re* Poisons Act.—The solicitor forwarded the following opinion on the construction of the Poisons Acts:—

Re The Poisons Act 1890.

Referring to the questions under this Act upon which the Board, on 18th December last, requested my opinion, I may say that from the way in which the same terms are used in different sections of the Act to express different intentions, I have experienced considerable difficulty in arriving at a decision, hence the delay. I have had to consider various Acts of Parliament, and numerous authorities.

The questions are as follow:—

What is the duty under sections 6 and 7 of a pharmacist selling a poison, relative to the signature to be placed in the Poisons Book, and the name to be placed on the article sold, when sold under varying circumstances as follow:—

(1) By a qualified assistant;
(2) By the proprietor himself;
(3) By a partner; and
(4) By the proprietor (a single individual) who carries on business in a firm name duly registered under The Registration of Firms Act; and
(5) Generally, whether the name of the actual seller must appear on the article sold.

My answers are as follow:—

(1) A qualified assistant selling under section 6 any poison specified in the first part of the second schedule must, before delivering the article to the purchaser, and after making the inquiries from the purchaser specified in the section, enter the particulars thereof, with the date of the sale, in the book kept by his master for the purpose. *The assistant must sign the entry with his own name*, and the purchaser must, of course, sign, or the assistant must add to the entry "Purchaser cannot write." If a witness is required, such entry must also be signed by the witness, together with his place of abode. (These latter words mean, I think, that *the witness must himself add his place of abode to his signature.*)

When the sale is by correspondence, it is the duty of the assistant to satisfy himself as to the signature. If he is acquainted with it, he may sell; if he is not, then the signature must be witnessed as provided in the section. After the sale is completed, it will be the assistant's duty to give the letter to his master for preservation.

Section 7 provides that when any poison is sold either by wholesale or retail, the bottle, etc., must bear the word "Poison" printed conspicuously with the name of the article and the name and address of the seller. "Seller" here means the master or proprietor of the business, or the firm.

(2) When the proprietor himself sells, he must sign his own name in the book, and the article sold must bear his own name and address.

(3) When the sale is by a partner, he must sign his own name in the book, and the article sold must bear his firm's name and address.

(4) When the sale is by the proprietor who carries on business in a firm (duly registered under The Registration of Firms Act), he must sign his own name in the book, and the article must bear his firm's name and address, or his own name and address.

(5) The name of the person selling must appear on the article sold whenever he happens to be the proprietor carrying on business in his own name, but in all other cases the name and address to be placed on the article by an assistant apprentice or partner is the name of the person or firm on whose behalf the same is made.

In any attempt to arrive at the meaning of a particular word or sentence in an Act of Parliament, it is generally necessary to first ascertain what was the intention of the legislation.

The object of the Poisons Act is to restrict the sale of certain poisons to qualified persons, and to render all sales by unqualified persons illegal. When a sale of a poison is made by anyone, the Act provides (inter alia) that the name and address of the seller must be placed on the article sold, so that sales may easily be traced. Broadly speaking, that is the whole scope of the Act.

Going more into detail, the Act provides that whenever a sale is made certain precautions have to be personally taken by the seller himself (i.e., the person who actually sells the poison), in addition to certain matters which must be attended to on behalf of the proprietor of the business. Often the seller is the proprietor himself, in which case the words "person," "seller," and "vendor" refer only to the one person. One of the difficulties of construction of this Act is due to the latter cause, i.e., that sometimes, according to the state of facts, "person" means the seller, and "vendor" means the proprietor of the business, while at others "person" and "vendor" relate only to the one individual. Sometimes "person" means a qualified person, at others any person whomsoever. So that separate offences arise under the different sections; for instance, it is an offence for an unqualified person to sell at all; it is also an offence for him, when selling, not to label or make the necessary entry in the book; then again a qualified person, when selling, may also offend because, although entitled to sell, he has omitted to do something directed by the Act, or has done something which the Act says shall not be done.

After using the expression "person" in the different ways specified above, the Act by the latter paragraph of Section 11 (a penalty section) makes the interpretation of the word "person" all the more confusing by stating that the person on whose behalf any sale is made shall be deemed to be the person who shall sell, etc.

However, I think that the interpretation I have given to the Act carries out the intention of Parliament, but it is quite impossible to state generally what the precise meaning of such words as "no person," "every person," "seller," "vendor," etc., in this Act would be under all circumstances, as the meaning must necessarily vary according to the state of facts in any particular case.

The President said that the opinion was a very valuable one, and extremely lucid. He thought that it should be published in the official report, and a resolution to that effect was carried.

U.F.S. Dispensaries and the Poisons Act.—Attention was drawn to the neglect of certain U.F.S. dispensaries to observe the provisions of the Poisons Acts and regulations made thereunder. Specimen bottles were produced, where poisons had been dispensed in proprietary medicine bottles, and it was resolved that the dispensaries be informed that a close observance of the Acts and the Regulations would in future be insisted upon.

Services of the Police in Country Prosecutions.—Mr. Buckhurst said that he thought that if the Chief Commissioner of Police were approached, it might be possible to arrange for the services of the police to be made available in connection with country prosecutions under the Poisons Acts. If this were done, it would enable the Board to more efficiently administer the Act. He moved that action be taken in that direction. Mr. Jewkes seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Proposed Additions to the Poisons Schedule.—A letter was received from the Victorian Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association, asking the Board to receive a deputation to point out the serious effect which the scheduling of disinfectants containing more than 3 per cent. of carbolic acid would have. Resolved that two members of the Association be invited to attend the meeting of the Board on March 12, and that in the meantime the proposed additions (including phosphorous) be held over.

Report to the Government for 1912.—The Acting-Registrar reported that Mr. Shillinglaw was preparing the report. Resolved that the draft report be submitted to the Board at the special meeting on February 19, prior to publication, and before being forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

Audited Financial Statement for 1912.—The Financial Statement for the year 1912 was received from the auditors with their certificate. The report was received and adopted, subject to the signature of the late Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Francis) being appended.

Government Inquiry re Financial Position of the Board.—The Acting-Registrar reported that a Treasury official had been appointed to investigate the position of the Board, and to furnish a report thereon to the Government. Resolved that the Acting-Registrar be authorised to furnish any information necessary to enable the report to be drawn up.

Auditor's Recommendation re Accounts.—The auditor reported that he had made a special audit of the books up to January 31, 1913. He recommended that a new system of accounts be adopted as from January 1, and the retiring Treasurer had authorised a fresh set of books to be obtained to enable this to be done. Mr. Bailey said that it was, of course, understood that all monies would be paid direct into the Board's account. The President said that this was being done. The auditor's recommendations were then approved of.

Appointment of Members to sign Cheques.—Four members of the Board were appointed to sign cheques on behalf of the Board, and the Acting-Registrar was authorised to endorse same. Resolved that the bank be notified that all previous authorities had been cancelled.

Fidelity Guarantees.—Resolved that the Hon. Treasurer and the Acting-Registrar enter into Fidelity Bonds for £100 each in accordance with the Regulations.

Appointment of Acting-Registrar. — Resolved that the appointment of Charles Leslie Butchers, as Acting-Registrar of the Board, as and from the 1st February, 1913, be confirmed under the seal of the Board. Resolved that Mr. Butchers report to the Board as to the probable requirements of the office after March 31, and that as in the meantime he would be without clerical assistance, authority be given to get any necessary typewriting work done outside.

The Anomalies in the Poisons Act.—The President and the Acting-Registrar were authorised to take certain action with a view of having the flaws in the Poisons Act rectified.

A copy of the Pharmaceutical Register for 1913, which was published in the Government Gazette of January 23, was laid on the table.

A synopsis of reports received from the police in connection with poisoning cases was read and minuted.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the financial statement from 1st January to 12th February, 1913.

The President gave notice that consideration of the Report of the Interstate Conference be placed on the notice paper for the March meeting.

The Retiring Members of the Board.—The President said that in view of the long and efficient service rendered to pharmacy by Messrs. Francis, Lacey, Strutt, Ogg, and Dr. Farmer, the retiring members of the Board, some of whom had been members for over twenty years, it would be a strange lack of gratitude and appreciation on the part of the new Board, and pharmacists generally, if some public recognition of their services was not forthcoming. He suggested that the best manner of showing their gratitude would be to tender them a complimentary dinner. After discussion, it was resolved that a dinner be held on March 12, that the tickets be £1 1s., that pharmacists generally be asked to co-operate in making the function a success, and that the arrangements be left in the hands of the President and Acting-Registrar.

The Board adjourned.

A Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the Board was held at the College of Pharmacy, on 19th February.

The President (Mr. Towl) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst and Gulliver. Apologies from Messrs. Fleay, Jewkes and Sayer.

Correspondence.—V. Rabl, Murtoa, asking if he could be apprenticed to his father, who was a medical practitioner, and dispensed medicines at his private home. Informed that apprenticeship must be to a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

To the Commissioner of Police, asking if he could see his way to issue an order instructing the police to prosecute for offences against the Poisons Act in country districts, and if he would

have the Gazette notice, requiring the police to furnish reports to the Board in poisoning cases, re-published. A reply was received that the notice which appeared in the Gazette of 1878 would be re-published, as requested. Regarding the other matter, the Chief Commissioner asked what saving would be effected if the police prosecuted. To this communication a reply was sent that the expense of sending an inspector to the country to make the required purchase, and the subsequent attendance of the inspector and the registrar, and possibly the solicitor, at the police court hearing, would be saved, and that if the services of the police were available the work of the Board would be greatly facilitated. The Chief Commissioner replied that he would accede to the request provided that where costs were given against the police, or where the costs granted did not cover the expenses of the prosecution, the Board would meet the obligation. On the motion of Mr. Buckhurst, seconded by Mr. Bailey, it was resolved that the Board accept the conditions referred to, and that the Chief Commissioner be thanked for his promptness and courtesy in connection with the matter.

W. H. Wallace (Hamilton) applied for registration, being the holder of a certificate from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The application was postponed pending the receipt of the necessary declaration and proof of identity.

Salvatore Magro (Cohuna) asked if the Board would accept the diploma of pharmacy issued to him by the Malta University. Resolved that the applicant be informed that the papers submitted did not disclose proof of apprenticeship, and that before the application could be dealt with further information as to the Maltese curriculum was necessary.

Three communications were received from Mr. D. A. Simpson (Loch) in reference to the Poisons Act and the position of chemists in country districts.

Mr. Hy. Norman (Fitzroy) asked if the sale of carbolic tooth powder by hairdressers could be stopped. To be informed that the schedule to the Poisons Act only applied to carbolic acid and not its preparations, and that the Board had therefore no power to take action in the matter.

A candidate for the March preliminary examination wrote asking if the time-table could be slightly altered. To be informed that the Board considered it necessary that the specified time-table must be strictly adhered to.

Mr. W. H. Fleay (Ballarat), stating that he had made inquiries respecting the alleged sale of "Daisy Fly Killer" by ironmongers in Ballarat. He found that two ironmongers had sold the article recently, but quite in ignorance. They had desisted from selling during the past three weeks, excepting in one case, where the proprietor had promised to send his stock back, and had undertaken not to offend in the future. In all the cases it was palpable ignorance on the part of the offenders.

To the Chief Secretary, forwarding notifications for insertion in the Government Gazette, after receiving the approval of the Governor in Council; and also forwarding a copy of the financial statement of the Board for 1912, which had been duly audited.

Recognition of Schools of Pharmacy.—It was resolved that the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, and the Schools of Mines, Ballarat, Bendigo and Castlemaine, be recognised under section 88 of the Medical Act, 1890.

The Annual Report to the Government.—A draft of the annual report to the Government was submitted. A sub-committee was appointed to revise the report and make any additions which were thought to be necessary.

The Board then went into committee to deal with certain matters arising out of the minutes of the 23rd December, 1912, for which purpose the meeting had been convened.

On resuming, the President explained that arrangements had been made to hold the complimentary dinner to the retiring members of the Board at the Cafe Francais, on Wednesday, 12th March, at 7.30 p.m. A notification would be sent to pharmacists during the coming week.

QUEENSLAND.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

A special meeting was held on 29th January, 1913, under the presidency of Mr. George Watkins. There were also present Messrs. G. J. Mackay, F. W. Simmonds, Geo. W. Ward, D. J. Clarke, and the Registrar (John W. Ward.)

Diplomas were granted to James Wilson, Lewis Hudson, and J. F. Touzeau.

Registration.—Alan G. Nicholls, of Cairns, passed Queensland final examination.—Granted. Stewart M. Beattie, Brisbane, certificate Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Herbert E. Crouse, New Zealand, certificate No. 646, 18th October, 1899.

Indentures Registered.—Fred. J. Bray, to Mr. W. H. Green, Townsville.

Reciprocity.—Registrar Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, forwarded copy of Gazette notice dated November 29th, 1912.

Intermediate Examination.—The following candidates passed :—W. Cadden, F. G. Marriott, W. B. Milford, J. O'Neill, H. Rawlins, H. Rawlinson, and J. Ruddy.

Pharmaceutical Conference, Melbourne.—A report of the proceedings of the conference of the Pharmacy Boards held in January was presented.

The following officers were elected :—President, F. W. Simmonds. Treasurer, Alex. Forbes. Registrar, John W. Ward. Auditor, J. C. Ward.

Examiners.—Preliminary, J. J. Walsh, Esq., B.A. Intermediate and Final Qualifying, the whole Board. College of Pharmacy Committee—Board's representatives, Messrs. F. W. Simmonds, Alex. Forbes, A. B. Chater, and D. J. Clarke.

Annual Report of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The Board have the honour to submit the following report of its proceedings for the year 1912 for the information of the Hon. the Chief Secretary:—

The Annual Election of two members of the Board, who retired by effluxion of time, was held on 12th February, 1912. The retiring members were Messrs. F. J. Bennell and R. P. Francis, who offered themselves for re-election. Mr. A. R Bailey was also nominated. The result of the election was the return of Messrs. Francis and Bailey

Appointment of President and Treasurer.—At the first meeting of the Board after the election, held on 14th February, 1912, Mr. James Lacey was re-elected President, and Mr. R. P. Francis, Honorary Treasurer.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following examiners were re-appointed:—

Preliminary Examination: Mr. James Clezy, M.A

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry. — Mr. D. Avery, B.Sc., Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.

Materia Medica.—Dr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D.

Botany—The Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A.

The members of the Board have acted as Honorary Examiners in the Final Examination, and in carrying out this portion of their duties have devoted a large amount of time and attention to the work.

Examinations. — During the year 1912, ten examinations have been held, at which a total of 160 candidates presented themselves.

The Preliminary Examination.—The number of candidates who presented themselves during 1912 was 74, as against 91 in 1911. The Preliminary Examination has been held under local supervision in many country districts, and this has been both a convenience and saving of expense to those attending. The Junior and Public Examination certificates of the Melbourne University in any of the compulsory subjects are now accepted by the Board in lieu of the Preliminary Examination. The regulation which was passed allowing candidates for the Preliminary Examination who presented themselves in the five compulsory subjects, and passed in three, to attend the examination for the subjects in which they fail, has been availed of in a number of cases.

Regulations of Examinations.—

The following new regulations were adopted at August meeting:—

1. The marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be not less than 50 per cent of the maximum marks of 100.

2. Any person who fails to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects at the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be entitled after a period of three months to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examination on payment of the prescribed fees

3. No certificate shall be issued to any person who has not passed in all the compulsory subjects of the examination prescribed by Section 88 of the Medical Act, 1890, Part 3. But in the Preliminary Examination, if a candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Junior Public or Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Junior or Senior Public Examination certificate.

4. Any candidate who desires a re-examination of any of the written papers sent in by him shall within seven days of the publication of the results of such examination lodge with the Registrar his application for a re-examination of such papers, and shall also pay a fee of 10s. 6d. for each and every paper examined.

The Examination for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy.—Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany, both written and oral. During 1912 two examinations were held, at which 61 candidates presented themselves, and 21 passed.

The Final Qualifying Examination. — During the year the number of persons who presented themselves was 55, of whom 24 passed. The Regulation requiring candidates who fail in Practical Dispensing in Division I. to retire from the examination has been rescinded. Candidates are now allowed to go right through the examination.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—The Board were gratified to receive a copy of a resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain passed in May, 1912, accepting the certificates of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as entitling the holders thereof to registration in Great Britain. This evidence of the high standard of the Board's examination is all the more satisfactory in view of the fact that the only other State yet recognised is Queensland. The consummation of complete reciprocity with Great Britain has been the aim of the Board for the past twenty years, but it was not until 1908 that the British authorities obtained legislative power to accept Colonial diplomas.

Registration under Inter-state Reciprocity.—Under the Reciprocity Agreement entered into between the Pharmacy Boards of New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Victoria, 52 certificates of competency have been issued to persons registered in Victoria who have applied for registration in the other States. Of this number 38 were issued to persons applying for registration in New South Wales, 9 to persons applying for registration in South Australia, 5 in Queensland, and 4 in Western Australia.

The Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria—In accordance with the direction of Clause 86 of the Medical Act, 1890, the Board has in the

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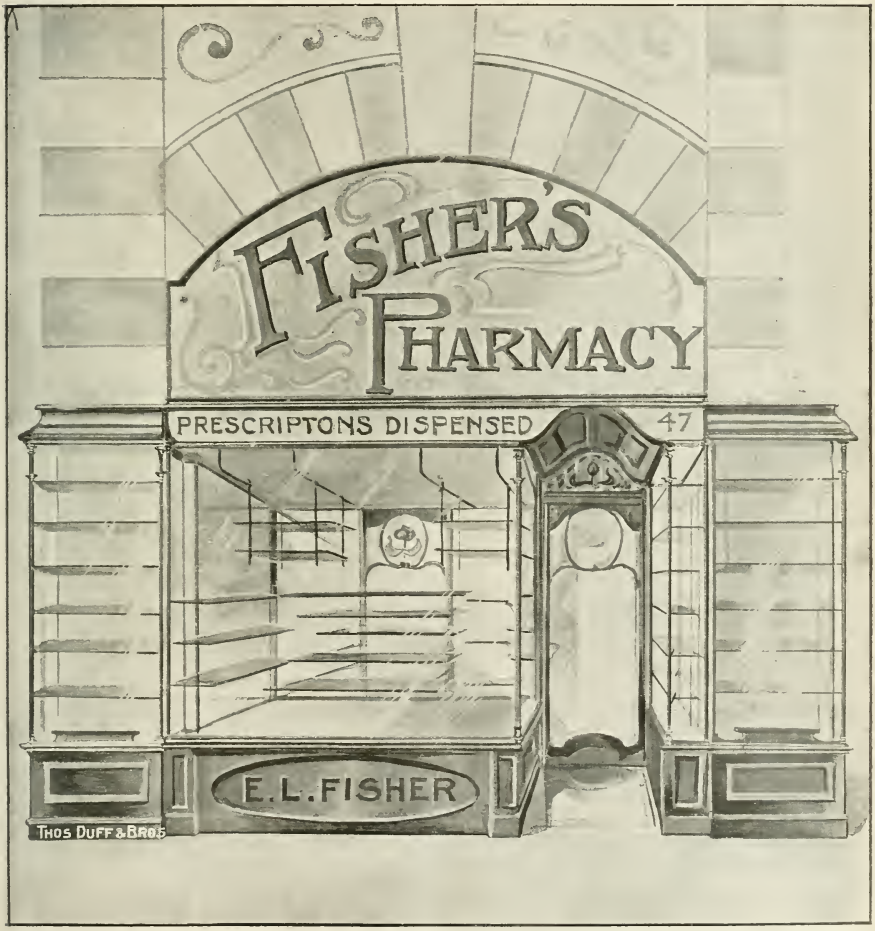

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month of January in every year issued the "Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria." On the 31st December, 1912, it contained the names of 880 pharmaceutical chemists. The names of deceased persons have been erased from the Register, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 84 of the Act.

Certificates Under the Poisons Act. During the year 1912, certificates were granted to 166 persons in country districts as dealers in poisons. During the year a flaw was discovered in the Poisons Act, 1890, which widened the scope of Section 5. The matter was brought under the notice of the Chief Secretary.

The Poisons Act. — The administration of the Poisons Act has entailed a large amount of work. The reports furnished by the police in all cases of deaths from poisons are closely investigated to see that the provisions of the Act have been complied with, and where any breaches of the Act have occurred prosecutions have followed. The services of the police in country districts have been of great assistance.

The Chief Secretary having asked for a report on the restrictions imposed on the sale of lysol, the following memorandum was furnished:—

Lysol, which is a coined name, is a mixture of the derivatives of coal tar, and is a proprietary preparation manufactured in Germany. It is a disinfectant and antiseptic, and is imported in drums, tins, and bottles. The bottles, which are of special shape and colour, are labelled "Poison" and "Not to be taken internally." There are numerous other preparations manufactured under coined names which are identical in composition and effect to lysol. The first death from lysol in Victoria was reported in May, 1906. Shortly afterwards lysol was, by Proclamation, placed on the schedule to the Poisons Act, and the sale was, therefore, restricted to persons duly qualified to sell poison. Notwithstanding this restriction, the number of persons whose death was traceable to lysol has been largely on the increase, and during the years 1909-10-11 over fifty cases have been reported. The cause for this increase will be found in the prominence given in the press, and also to the remarks of the Coroners, who have repeatedly referred to it as the fashionable suicide poison. With regard to the recommendations which have been made to place further restrictions on the sale of lysol, and also to prohibit its sale unless in a diluted form, which would deprive it of its poisonous effects, it may be pointed out that even if this could be done it would have to apply to a large number of disinfectants and other preparations which are quite as poisonous as lysol. At the present time lysol can only be legally sold by duly qualified persons. It must be supplied in special poison bottles, and labelled with the word "Poison" and "Not to be taken internally," and must also bear the name and address of the seller. These precautions are all that can be undertaken under existing legislation.

Royal Commission on Uniform Standards for Food and Drugs. — The Commission was opened in Melbourne by Dr. Asburton Thompson at the Department of Public Health on the 10th October, when Mr. J. Lacey, the President, and Mr. C. E. Towl, a member of the Board, gave evidence generally as to the standards for drugs, and also as to the administration of the laws relating to the sale of poison.

The Bill to Regulate Apprenticeship in Victoria was introduced into the Legislative Assembly late in the Session, and a request was made to the Chief Secretary by the Board that pharmaceutical chemists should be exempted from its provisions; a clause was drafted to meet the case.

The International Opium Conference.— The Chief Secretary forwarded a communication from the Prime Minister asking for a report on the recommendations made by the Conference. The following is the report:—

The restrictions imposed in the State of Victoria as to the sale and custody of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, etc.

The sale of opium and all preparations of opium or poppies (Papaver Somniferum) is regulated by the Poisons Act, 1890, and the only persons entitled under the Act to have in their possession or to sell opium, morphine, cocaine, etc., for medicinal purposes are legally qualified medical practitioners, registered pharmaceutical chemists, wholesale druggists, and persons holding certificates from the Pharmacy Board. A further restriction on opium is provided by the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act, which provides that no person shall have in his possession, order or disposition opium in any form which though not suitable for smoking may yet be made suitable, unless he hold a permit to do so issued by the Governor-in-Council. Penalties up to £200, and imprisonment for 12 months, are imposed for breaches of this Act. With reference to Article 1 of the Convention, no restriction or supervision is placed on the cultivation or distribution of raw opium in the State of Victoria. There is no excise duty on Colonial grown opium, and it is, therefore, not possible to ascertain what quantity is actually produced or how it is disposed of.

The Inquiry into the Conduct of Examinations — At the meeting of the Board held on the 10th April, 1912, a statement was made that certain alleged irregularities had occurred in connection with the questions given at examinations. Enquiries were at once instituted and a report furnished, and at a Special Meeting of the Board held on the 15th April, 1912— at which all the members were present—a number of persons who had been summoned attended and gave evidence which disclosed that a young man, employed at the College of Pharmacy as messenger, had in collusion with a boy employed at the office of a firm of printers, obtained a proof copy of an Examination Paper. These facts having been proved, the person implicated was at once dismissed. A report of the action taken in the matter was forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

In consequence of further allegations of a similar nature made at a meeting of the Board, held on the 8th May, 1912, it was re-

solved that an independent inquiry be instituted, and that the Chief Secretary be asked to nominate some person to conduct the inquiry and take evidence. In compliance with this request, Mr. Vivian Tanner, Police Magistrate, was appointed. Mr. Tanner asked that some legal assistance should be given him in the conduct of the inquiry and also to collect the evidence of those persons who desired to attend, and the services of the Board's Solicitor were placed at his disposal.

Mr. Tanner opened the inquiry at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on Monday, 17th June, 1912, and stated that he had directed that all those who desired to give evidence should be communicated with and requested to attend, his duty would be to inquire into the specific allegations made, and not into vague generalities.

At the request of Mr. Tanner, the Board's Solicitor outlined the various sections of the Medical Act and the Regulations made thereunder relating to the appointment of the Pharmacy Board and its Officers, and the conduct of the examinations. He explained the different methods adopted in allotting marks at the Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final Examinations. Dealing with the question of partial passes, he described the manner in which the three examinations differed, each examination being governed by specific regulations, and concluded by stating the various reasons which induced the Board to bring the matter before the Chief Secretary, and ask for an independent inquiry.

The evidence of the witnesses was concluded on the 20th June, and the inquiry closed. The transcript of the notes, which numbered 50 foolscap folios, was forwarded to Mr. Tanner on the 25th June.

Mr. Tanner's report to the Chief Secretary in reference to the allegations made showed that there was no evidence to support the allegation that marks were altered, or that the marks of the examiners had been raised in the case of a candidate, Mr. Tanner was satisfied that there was no foundation for the allegation, and that there was no evidence whatever that a candidate was supplied by the then Demonstrator with the gist of the questions in the examination papers. The only evidence of this was given by Mr. Franklin, and was to the effect that a boy (since dismissed) had told Franklin immediately after the examiner's report had been handed to the Registrar that he (Franklin) had got on very well and that the examiner had given him (Franklin) a good report. In Mr. Tanner's opinion, this allegation was not proved.

That a candidate at the practical pharmacy examination held in June, 1911, had made up certain pills and blisters, brought them into the room, and during the course of the examination, substituted them for those he had made during the examination. This allegation was not proved. The examiner satisfied Mr. Tanner beyond doubt that these articles had not been substituted.

That candidates who had sufficient influence could get their marks altered. Mr. Tanner reported that there was no evidence whatever to support this allegation.

Mr. Tanner concluded his report by stating that a great many of the allegations were founded on vague generalities and therefore difficult to disprove. The specific cases of any moment had been disproved.

On review of the whole of the statements, he was of opinion that much of the dissatisfaction is caused through candidates being unable to have their papers re-examined, and to ascertain the number of marks awarded. He suggested that at the written examination it might be advisable to have a second person supervising the candidates. No doubt copying had taken place at some examinations, cases having been detected, but he did not think it was anything like as rife as candidates would have one believe.

He thought that it would be more satisfactory, and give less cause for complaint, if the examiners in cases where they considered it advisable to mark up candidates, held a conference and marked up the candidates themselves, and did not leave it to the Registrar, as has been done in some cases in the past. The Board desire to state that Mr. Tanner's recommendations have been given effect to.

Recognition of Schools and Colleges under Section 88 of the Medical Act, 1890.—The Board has continued to recognise the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, and the Schools of Mines at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Castlemaine, as schools within the meaning of Section 88 sub-section 4 of the Medical Act, 1890, Part III., providing instruction in the subjects of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany. While the majority of pharmaceutical students attend the lectures at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, the recognition of the Schools of Mines in the districts referred to, has proved a convenience to those students who are unable to come to Melbourne to attend the complete course at the College of Pharmacy.

Reciprocity with Tasmania and New Zealand—Although overtures were made to the Pharmacy Boards of Tasmania and New Zealand, in reference to the acceptance of their certificates as a qualification for registration in Victoria, no definite decision has been arrived at.

Finance—The gross receipts of the Board during the year 1912 were £692 16s. 3d., and the expenditure £657 10s. In pursuance of Section 32 of the Regulations of the Medical Act, a duly audited balance-sheet was submitted by the hon. treasurer to the Board, at the end of the financial year.

Twelve ordinary and five special meetings of the Board have been held during the year, at which the attendances have been as follows:—Mr. S. S. Strutt, 13; Mr. R. P. Francis, 15; Mr. A. R. Bailey, 14; Dr. P. Ward Farmer, 8; Mr. A. L. Ogg, 11; Mr. J. Lacey, 14; Mr. C. E. Towl, 13; H. Shillinglaw (Registrar), 17.

Appended are the details of the work performed during the past year.

JAMES LACEY, President.
HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Examination was formerly conducted by the Board, but on the passing of the amended regulation to the Pharmacy Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1882, making it compulsory to pass the Preliminary Examination before apprenticeship, Mr. James Clezy, M.A., was appointed examiner, and has since continued to perform the duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

The candidates for this examination were:—

From 1880 to	Students entered.	Passed.
1899 (inclusive)	1663	771
1900	94	37
1901	68	30
1902	58	21
1903	74	23
1904	99	39
1905	82	35
1906	89	30
1907	89	32
1908	142	65
1909	96	47
1910	92	47
1911	91	42
1912	74	19
	2821	1238

Examinations for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy. — Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany.—Before examiners appointed by the Board. Examiners: Chemistry and practical chemistry, D. Avery, B.Sc., A. W. Craig, M. A. Materia medica, F. Hobill Cole, M.D. Botany, Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A. During the year 1912 the number of students who presented themselves for examination was as follows:—Chemistry and practical chemistry, 61 entered, 36 passed; materia medica and botany, 61 entered and 36 passed; totals 144 entered, 61 passed.

Modified Examination.—The qualifications for this examination are:—"Having served a period of not less than three years' apprenticeship, commencing three months at least before the date of the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1876 (1st January, 1877), either with a chemist and druggist or with a recognised licentiate apothecary, or in a public hospital. The following are the number of candidates who presented themselves:—From the year 1880 to 1912.—Entered, 164; passed, 106.

Final Examination. Practical Pharmacy.—The qualifications necessary before being eligible for this examination are:—Having passed the preliminary examination before apprenticeship, and served for not less than four years as an apprentice in the business of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist or homeopathic chemist, etc., and having attended one course of lectures; and passed examinations in each of the following subjects at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, or some school or College of Pharmacy recognised by the Board; materia medica, botany, chemistry, and practical pharmacy." There are four examinations during the year, which are held before the Board, which sits in sections, as honorary examiners.

From 1883 to 1899	513	entered	271	passed
In 1900	66	„	29	„
„ 1901	62	„	23	„
„ 1902	70	„	27	„
„ 1903	59	„	24	„
„ 1904	60	„	32	„
„ 1905	50	„	25	„
„ 1906	34	„	18	„
„ 1907	31	„	23	„
„ 1908	19	„	11	„
„ 1909	38	„	26	„
„ 1910	30	„	19	„
„ 1911	29	„	21	„
„ 1912	55	„	24	„
	1116		573	

REGISTRATION.

In the year 1899 the total number of pharmaceutical chemists registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1876, was 1257

1900	36
1901	29
1902	35
1903	28
1904	30
1905	28
1906	23
1907	31
1908	19
1909	29
1910	18
1911	32
1912	30
	1625

From January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1879, 627 names were registered. Since January 1, 1880, 968 names have been added to the Register. Of these 562 passed the Final and 73 the Modified Examination of Victoria; 161 were registered under certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and 18 under the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland; 15 qualified by foreign diplomas, and 131 were registered by virtue of having been in business at or before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1876; 17 were registered under certificates from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, 13 under South Australian certificates; 4 under Western Australian certificates; and 4 under Queensland certificates.

REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES.

The Registered Apprentices on the 31st of December, 1899, numbered 676

1900	34
1901	18
1902	16
1903	21
1904	24
1905	26
1906	20
1907	33
1908	41
1909	32
1910	31
1911	26
1912	20
	1027

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was held at the College of Pharmacy on Wednesday, 5th February, 1913.

Present—Messrs. Bailey, Cossar, Champion, Church, Francis, Imes, Kernot, Owen, Pickford, Rankin and Taylor.

The Vice-President, Mr. Church, took the chair.

The minutes of the Council meeting held on the 15th January, 1912, were read before their confirmation. Mr. Champion asked if the Secretary had decided when he proposed sending in his resignation. Mr. Church said that he would adjourn the meeting for ten minutes to enable the Secretary to come to a decision on the matter. On resuming the chair, Mr. Church read a written resignation from the Secretary, intimating that he proposed retiring on the 31st March, 1913.

Mr. Church moved that the Secretary's resignation be accepted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Champion, and carried. The minutes were then confirmed.

Mr. Church said that at the last meeting Mr. Bailey had resigned from the position of President. The Council had, however, refused to accept the resignation, and had asked Mr. Bailey to re-consider the matter, with the result that he now asked him to again take the position of President.

Mr. Bailey said that, in deference to the wishes of the Council, he would again accept the position.

Correspondence.

Mr. Sidney Plowman wrote that through the courtesy of Mr. Lacey, he had come into possession of a print of a photograph of the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of 1880. It comprised portraits of many distinguished British pharmacists of an older generation, many of whom have passed away, and he asked the Council to do him the honour of accepting it—A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Plowman for his courtesy in presenting such an interesting souvenir.

Mr. R. C. Cowley (Queensland) intimated that Messrs. Forbes and Chater had arrived safely at their destination, and on behalf of the Queensland delegates expressed their thanks to the society for the pleasant time spent in Melbourne.

Miss Constance G. Andrew (Auburn) wrote that having relinquished pharmacy, she wished to tender her resignation as a member of the society.—The resignation was accepted, subject to the return of the certificate of membership.

Associate Members.

The Secretary reported that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, the society's solicitor had been instructed to prepare a regulation providing for the admission of Associate Members of the society. This would require to be submitted at an extraordinary general meeting of the society and confirmed at a subsequent meeting.

The College Course for 1913.

The College course commenced on Monday, 3rd February. Twenty-four pharmaceutical students had entered.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the society was fixed to be held on Wednesday, the 26th March. The business to be dealt with was postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

The financial statements for the year 1912 were received from the auditors with their certificate.

Presentation to the Society's Library.

Mr. H. A. Woolnough (Sydney), through Mr. W. Markham (Carlton), forwarded for presentation to the library seven bound volumes of "Phar. Journal" (Eng.), 1880-1887; 12 bound volumes of "Chemist and Druggist" (Eng.); one bound volume of "Chemist and Druggist" (Aust.), 1887; "The United States Pharmacopœia," 1883; "Chemists and Dispensers Vade Mecum" (Canning); "The Medical Man's Handy Book" (Shepperson).

The Retiring Members of the Council.

The following members retire by effluxion of time:—Messrs W. E. Kernot, J. Champion, D. Rankin and A. R. Bailey.

The Council went into Committee and adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

The directors met at the College of Pharmacy on January 28.

Present: Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Cornell, Francis, Rankin and Towl.

Correspondence, inwards and outwards, was read and minuted. Credit notes for insurances effected were received on account of Messrs. Champion, Bilton and Peacock.

The following new members were elected:—Messrs. A. R. Brent (Horsham), C. H. Peacock (Canterbury) and G. P. King (Stawell)

The report of the committee appointed to draft circular re Wages Board, employees engaged in pharmacies and dispensing by doctors, was received and adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated to every pharmacist in business in Victoria.

The chairman reported the result of the satisfactory interview with the Veterinary Board.—Approved.

A suggestion to extend the operation of the P.D.L. to every State with local directorates was under consideration. The chairman placed the particulars of the scheme before the meeting. Action deferred for further consideration.

The business to be transacted at the general meeting was discussed and agreed to.

GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of members of the P.D.L. was held at the College of Pharmacy on January 28.

Present: Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Sayle, Digby, Turner, Leete, Bartleman, Power, Yelland, Nicholas, Cheshire, Champion, Imes, Hill, Wasley, Markham, Towl, Smith, Vale (2), Sayer, Cornell, Gardiner, Wheeler, Rankin, May, Pleasance, Power, Owen, Adler, Shaw, Bristow, Murphy, G. Francis, J. Barker, R. O. Fox and others.

The chairman welcomed Mr. Fox, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Mr. Fox responded, and expressed his pleasure at being present.

The chairman said that it was the policy of the directors to take the members into their confidence as far as possible in connection with all matters which were being dealt with. The first thing he desired to mention was the special arrangement which had been made to protect members against prosecutions under the Pure Food Act. This concession only applied to broken packages of drugs and chemicals, because in connection with unbroken packages the Act provided that a warranty from the wholesaler or manufacturer was a sufficient defence in case of prosecution. Each case would be submitted to the directors, and would be dealt with on its merits, the only exception to the privilege being where gross negligence was proved. It was a matter of congratulation that the company had been able to secure this privilege, and it was a further illustration of the value of co-operative work. The next matter he desired to mention was the satisfactory result which had followed in connection with the conference with the Veterinary Board. The directors felt that country pharmacists' interests were being jeopardised, and they were very pleased to be able to report that their interview with the Board had had such a gratifying result. The Board had met them in a fair and reasonable spirit, and he hoped that pharmacists generally would therefore respect the rights of their veterinary friends and not endeavour to unduly take advantage of their privileges. The Board had asked that the term "Veterinary Chemist" be not used, as it was misleading to the public. There was no objection to using the words "Veterinary Medicines Dispensed" or "Horse and Cattle Medicines," and as long as prescribing was confined to the open shop there would be no interference on the part of the Board.

Another important matter was the question of the Wages Board for chemists. Members were aware of the action taken in regard to the proposal to create a Wages Board for all employees in chemists' shops. In the form in which the motion was worded the directors had no alternative but to oppose it, because they felt that the position of the qualified pharmacist was being jeopardised. It was now proposed to issue a circular to every pharmacist explaining the present position, and asking for certain confidential information which would place the directors in a position to know exactly how matters stood. He hoped that pharmacists would weigh the questions in their minds and furnish the fullest possible replies thereto. The information would be quite confidential, and would only be used to compile general statistics and tabulated returns, which were absolutely necessary to enable the true position to be ascertained and to guide the directors in any future action they might take in the interests of the registered pharmacists.

The secretary then read the draft of the proposed circular.

The chairman then said that an important offer had been made to extend the work of the P.D.L. so as to make it an Australian organisation with branches in the various States. The directors now had this important matter under consideration. Of course, the final decision rested with the other States, but there could be no doubt that a truly Federal Defence Association would be in a much stronger position than separate bodies in each State. He threw the matter before them to think over, and if it was found possible to move in the direction indicated a further meeting would be held to discuss the proposal.

He then referred to the report of Dr. Ashburton Thompson on Uniform Standards for Food and Drugs and the attempt which was being made to restrict chemists prescribing. The Commonwealth Liberal Party had also placed on their programme a National Insurance Bill on the lines of the British Act. These were vital matters of great importance to pharmacists, and it behoved every member to use their undivided efforts to strengthen pharmaceutical organisations, so that they would be ready.

Mr. Wheeler raised the question as to what articles might be sold by pharmacists when other shops were closed. It was resolved to obtain further information on the subject.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A meeting of the directors was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on 19th February, at 10.15 a.m.

Present: The President (Mr. Buckhurst) in the chair, and Messrs. Gulliver, Francis, Peters and Towl. Apologies from Messrs. Cornell and Rankin.

Correspondence.—Mr. P. Wheeler, bringing under notice a query as to whether pharmacists could sell certain chemicals on Sundays. Referred to the company's solicitor.

A member brought under notice a public announcement by a dispensary that a larger building was necessary in order that a good display might be made with a view of increasing cash sales. The Secretary was instructed to see the member in question.

Credit notes from I.O.A. on account of Messrs. Power, Ponsford, Pitt, Adler and Cohn.

A member wrote complaining of the sale of poisons in his district by storekeepers. Referred to the Pharmacy Board.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales forwarded official copy of Pharmaceutical Wages Board Award.

Messrs. J. H. Young and R. O. Fox, Adelaide, wrote asking when the Chairman intended visiting Adelaide. Mr. Buckhurst said that he hoped to pay a visit to that city early in the following week.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—Walter Long, Footscray; Bernard Wilksch, Yackandandah.

Legal Opinion *re* Sunday Selling.—The solicitor advised that he had considered the question submitted as to the sale of certain chemicals on Sundays. In his opinion there was no restriction on a chemist selling chemicals, etc., in the ordinary course of his business on Sunday, irrespective of the purpose for which they might be required, but he pointed out the undesirability of this privilege being exercised any more than might be necessary to supply the public with medicines, and

that if a chemist were aware that a chemical was required for other than medicinal purposes he should refrain from selling. The chairman said that the solicitor's advice was sound, and that pharmacists should, for their own sakes, endeavour to minimise Sunday sales as much as possible. If they abused the privilege, they might find that their rights in this direction would be curtailed.

Report *re* Pharmacy Board Election.—The Chairman said that the result of the recent election to fill the five vacancies on the Pharmacy Board was very satisfactory, as 269 pharmacists had voted the straight P.D.L. ticket, and that had all the papers been valid, over 300 would have been found to have voted for the selected candidates. He considered that the result was a great triumph for the solidarity of the defence movement, as it was the first occasion on which the P.D.L. had been placed to the test. He congratulated Mr. Towl on having been elected President of the Pharmacy Board, and thought that in future it would be found that the greatest harmony would prevail between the three bodies—the Pharmacy Board, the Pharmaceutical Society and the Defence. Mr. Towl moved, Mr. Francis seconded: "That a special vote of thanks be tendered to the pharmacists of Victoria, and the members of the P.D.L., for the generous support given by them to the selected candidates." Carried.

Statistical Sheet.—The Secretary reported that about 150 pharmacists had responded to the request for confidential information *re* assistants employed, etc. The information collated would be most valuable, and he hoped that before the next meeting a great many more returns would be received. Several pharmacists forwarded letters in addition to the returns. The Chairman said that the greater the number of returns sent in the more valuable would be the information. He trusted that every pharmacist would give the matter his attention.

Brandt's Red Cross Malt Extract.—Mr. Gulliver produced a bottle of this article, which, he said, was being largely sold by pharmacists in England and Germany, and had a fair sale in Victoria and the other States. He thought that there might be some query raised as to how far pharmacists were justified in selling it. Resolved that the Secretary make inquiries and report to the next meeting.

The Pharmacy Board Dinner.—The Chairman said that he had been invited to assist in making the complimentary dinner to the retiring members of the Pharmacy Board a success. He thought that to attend the dinner was the least that pharmacists might do after the many years of service rendered by the retiring members. Mr. Gulliver said that it would also afford an opportunity of bidding *bon voyage* to Mr. Rawson Francis, who was leaving shortly afterwards on a voyage to England. On the motion of Messrs. George Francis and Peters, it was resolved that the directors endorse the action of the Pharmacy Board in promoting the dinner, and pledge themselves to do their utmost to make the function a success.

The Treasurer submitted the financial statement, which showed £200 to the credit of the reserve fund, and £100 7s. 3d. to the credit of the general fund.

The meeting then adjourned.

Victorian Optical Association.—The members of the Victorian Optical Association held their annual smoke night at the London Cafe, Elizabeth-street, on February 3. There was a large attendance, and a pleasant evening was spent. The object of the association is to secure the recognition of optical science as a profession, and to obtain legislation to prevent the innumerable spectacle quacks from imposing on the public. In responding to the toast of "The Profession," the President (Mr. H. H. Baker) said the importance of optical work was being gradually understood, and one result of the association's existence was the elimination from the recognised ranks of the craft of those who had not made a study of sight testing. Another aim of the association was to educate its members. During the past year quite a number had passed the set examination and qualified as opticians. Efforts were being made to secure the passage of legislation to provide for the registration of opticians, not only for their own protection, but also for the protection of the public generally. Sight testing was a delicate operation, and it required considerable study to reach proficiency. What was required was a Board, similar to the Dental Board, to regulate the number of optical specialists, and to permit only qualified men to enter into the business. Eulogistic references were made to the classes established for the study of optics at the College of Pharmacy last year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The Board met on January 21, under the presidency of Mr. A. Wadsworth. There were also present Messrs. C. J. Carroll, W. Short, T. S. Loney, and H. S. Brothwood.

Pharmacists Registered:—Percy Cambourn, Five Dock; Rudolph Alexander Matheson, North Sydney; Thomas Sinclair, Ultimo (passed final examination); Ernest Arthur Manning, Kensington; Fenwick Spragg, Haberfield; Arthur Alexander Proteous Clouston, Paddington; John Joseph Meehan, Woollahra; Hugh Alexander Bagley, Mosman (Pharmaceutical Chemists of New Zealand). Each of the above was granted a pharmacist's poisons license.

Storekeepers' Annual Poisons Licenses Renewed.—Two hundred and forty-one renewals were granted, and some eight refused owing to chemists having opened business in their districts. The following new licenses were granted:—W. P. Roche, Stockinbingal; G. H. Wall, Jerry's Plains; C. J. Dykes, Mundooran; C. W. Robards, Clarence Town; W. J. Huggins, Yerong Creek; A. G. Leslie, Easton; G. W. Griffith, Walla Walla; J. W. Breckenridge, Failford; M. D. Wall, Bemboka; F. E. Harrison,

Leeton; A. H. Mumford, Kramback; C. Fletcher, Kendall; and J. Lamont, Gunbar.

The Law of Poisons.—A communication was received from the Country Traders' Association, Sydney, asking for particulars of the law relating to the sale of poisons by storekeepers. The information will be forwarded.

New Member of the Board.—Mr. F. P. J. Gray was elected as a member of the Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. Blackall.

Final Examination.—The date for the next final examination was fixed for February 24 and following days if the necessity arises.

Indentures Registered.—John Harold Walker to Mr. V. A. Lane, Lismore.

Applications.—Jack Sydney Turner, Sydney, submitted a letter from the Sydney University authorities stating he had passed the University Matriculation Examination in March, 1911, which he desired might be accepted by the Board in lieu of its preliminary examination. The request was acceeded to.

George Smith, Tamworth, requested that his pass of the preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland of January, 1903, might be accepted in lieu of the Board's preliminary examination. The request was referred to the examiners.

Annual Report.—On the motion of Mr. W. Short, seconded by Mr. C. J. Carroll, the annual report and balance sheet was adopted. It showed that the total income from all sources was, on December 31, 1912, £664 14s. 7d., and the expenditure, £451 17s. 6d., leaving a credit balance of £212 17s. 1d.

POSTPONED MEETING.

The usual Board Meeting, which should have been held on the 11th inst., was postponed for a week.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The postponed monthly meeting of the Council was held on January 21. Mr. A. Wadsworth presided, and there were also present Messrs. W Short, C. J. Carroll, A. E. Sharpe, and F. Gray.

Vacancy on the Council.—Owing to the resignation of Mr. W. Blackall, a vacancy has been occasioned on the Council. It was decided to defer the election of a new member until next meeting, it being suggested that it would be expedient to endeavour to secure the services of a country member.

New Members.—C. U. J. McHugh, Moore Park; P. Cambourn, Five Dock; L. U. Smith, Summer Hill; U. A. Rodger, Albury; Charles J. Gray, Plattsburg; and C. E. Thompson, Hamilton.

Diplomas Granted.—E. U. Watts, Parramatta; G. Dwyer, Glebe.

Pharmaceutical Conference.—Mr. A. Wadsworth submitted a report in connection with the recent Conference at Melbourne.

Owing to the presence in Sydney of the Melbourne Interstate Cricket Team, the ordinary meeting, which should have been held on the 11th inst., was postponed for one week.

Chemist Yachtsman.—At the Manly Carnival, held on January 19th last, during which a series of sailing races were contested, Mr. Andrew Wadsworth, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, and president of the Pharmacy Board, won the yacht race with the "Aoma." No less than nine yachts started, including such flyers as "Rawhiti," "Thelma," "Culwulla VI.," and "Petrel." "Aoma" soon established a lead, which was maintained throughout. The win was a meritorious one, as Mr. Wadsworth was up against the finest yachts and yachtsmen of Sydney Harbour. He is to be congratulated on his victory

Notes—Personal and Trade.

The death took place on February 8th of Dr. John Thomas Harvey at the age of 49 years. The late medico was a registered pharmacist at Broken Hill, and was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Deceased was born at Kyneton, Victoria, and qualified at Edinburgh for the medical profession, taking a special degree for eye complaints in Paris. For a period of 20 years he was a leading medical practitioner at Broken Hill, and had been a registeerd pharmacist since 1893. He was for some time the proprietor of the local Medical Hall.

Mr. William Henry Rushton, for a number of years assistant to the late Mr. Abrahams, has opened a pharmacy at Dulwich Hill. His many friends wish him every success in his new venture.

Mr. Arthur Hart, a registered pharmacist of the State, and for some time a partner of Mr. C. A. Marshall, of Pitt-street, died on January 15 at his residence, Auburn, as a result of an unfortunate accident on New Year's Day.

Mr. G. Arnold, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, left Sydney by the steamer Gneisenau for a six months' trip to Europe. Mr. A. E. Hutchinson, manager, will control his business during his absence.

Atlas Manufacturing Co., of 17 Pitt-street, Sydney, manufacturers of medicine and toilet preparations, have been registered under the Firms Act, Mr. James Geddes being named as proprietor.

H. R. Moses and Co., of Leichhardt-street, Leichhardt, manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines, has been registered under the Firms Act. Proprietor, Mr. Ernest Edward Poele.

Allen and Hanbury.—Messrs. McGrath and Moors, travellers for Allen and Hanbury, are still in Sydney

Miss Ida Hughes has resigned her position as matron of the Forbes Hospital owing to her approaching marriage. She was the recipient of an illuminated address and a handsome silver tea and coffee service in token of the appreciation of her services and the esteem of her fellow-citizens.

Dr. A. S. Wohlmann, Balneologist to the New Zealand Government, and officer in charge of the Sanatorium at Rotorua, has passed through Sydney on his way to Europe.

Mr. C. Denison Logan, B.D.S. of Sydney University, has been appointed superintendent of the United Dental Hospital.

The French Government has conferred upon Colonel Roth, D.S O., the decoration of "Officiere

de l'instruction publique," the insignia of which was handed to the popular medico by the Consul-General for France in N.S.W. (M. Chayst) in the presence of a large and enthusiastic gathering.

What is a Private Hospital?—An interesting case under the Private Hospitals Act was heard at Mudgee on February 12, when Jane Brigden appealed at the Mudgee Quarter Sessions against a conviction at the Gulgong Police Court for keeping a private hospital against the provisions of the Act. The case for the appellant was that the premises were kept by her only as a boarding house. On the other hand, the Crown contended that as lying-in patients had been treated there the place came under the provisions of the Act. Mr. Colin Davidson, who appeared for the appellant, supposed a case in which a sick person in an hotel sent for a doctor without reference to the hotelkeeper, and a doctor treated him and made a charge, and if that were done twice in a month, the hotel would be a private hospital within the meaning of the Act if the Crown argument was good. His Honor Acting Judge Hamilton thought it depended on whether the house was intended for the purpose of treatment. He reserved his decision.

TASMANIA.

The Pharmacy Board Election.

An election of three members to the Board was held 27th January at the offices of the Board, Collins-street. The three retiring members were Messrs. W. B. Drake, M. Rushton and Percy Ash. The last-mentioned did not seek re-election. There were five candidates, including two of the retiring members, and the returning officer (Mr. J. T. Weaver) announced the result of the ballot as follows:—Messrs. W. B. Drake (51), H. Sidwell (37), Mr. Rushton (36), R. H. Overell (22), W. G. Burton (11). The first-named three were declared duly elected.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Quality of Pills.—Important Pure Food Act Case.—In the Practice Court on February 7, Mr. Mann (instructed by the Crown Solicitor) applied to the Chief Justice that a writ of mandamus be issued against Judge Box, asking him to state a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court in regard to a prosecution respecting the manufacture of pills which came before him. An affidavit made by Charles Llewelyn Rees, of Oxford Chambers, Bourke-street, Inspector of the Board of Health, set out that on 27th August last year he laid an information against John Whitfield, trading as the Vis Vitae Herbal Remedy Co., manufacturer of herbal remedies, of Aberdeen-street, Newtown, Geelong, charging him with having on 27th July, 1912, sold certain pills containing sulphur, cream of tartar, guaiacum resin, and powdered rhubarb, with traces of starch and sugar, which were falsely described as a herbal remedy containing no minerals or drugs. The information came on for hearing at the Court of Petty Sessions at Geelong on 23rd September last. John Whitfield was convicted and fined £30, and was further ordered to pay £10 10s. costs. Defendant appealed to the Court of General Sessions at Geelong. Judge Box held that the pills did not come within the meaning of the words "or other article or substance, or compound," in section 35 of the Pure Food Act 1905, as amended by section 4 of the Health Act 1907, and he quashed the conviction, and allowed the appeal. His Honor was asked to state a case on the law of the matter for the determination of the Supreme Court. Judge Box declined to do so, on the ground "that cases were stated in many cases which were not proceeded with." The Chief Justice granted the application. It was ordered that Judge Box state a case on the matter, and the order nisi was made returnable in a fortnight.

Theft of Eucalyptus Oil.—At the Williamstown Police Court on February 4, James Carey and Henry Howard, of the steamer Kaduna, were charged with stealing from the ship twelve dozen bottles of eucalyptus, valued at £2 17s. 6d., the property of Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., wholesale druggists. Ernest White and Peter Torley were charged with receiving the goods, knowing them to have been stolen.

Evidence was given that on 11th January fourteen cases of eucalyptus were consigned to Durban, South Africa, per steamer Kaduna. Six cases were bulk oil, and eight were branded "Jones, Durban." Bottles of oil produced bore the firm's trade mark and label, and a case produced bore the company's brand. The cases were placed aboard, and in the event of the goods not being delivered at Durban the ship owners would have to bear the loss.

Arthur Henderson Davis, third mate on the steamer, said that, in reply to the chief officer, Howard said, "All right; I admit it; I did it."

Percival Thompson Gower, chemist, of Nelson-place, Williamstown, stated that on the afternoon of 16th January, White, Torley and Howard called at his shop and offered to sell him a quantity of eucalyptus at 3s. per dozen, or 15s. gross. Witness made no definite agreement. About an hour later the three men came back, each having a number of bottles of eucalyptus under his coat, about 60 in all. Witness rang up Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., but could not get connected. White called again, and said to witness, "What about it?" Witness replied, "No good to me." White called in two other men; they took the eucalyptus and left.

Thomas Johnson, stevedore, of Williamstown, said that Torley accompanied him. The chemist

said the stuff was "no good" to him. They took the bottles away and planted them underneath a heap of sleepers down at Darling's wheat shed.

Senior-Constable Stevens testified that White made and signed a statement, in which he said that Howard and Carey came up to him and asked where they could sell some eucalyptus. Witness took them to the chemist's, where Mr. Gower agreed to take a gross at 15s. They left to get the balance. Howard was detected, and he went back to the chemist's, told Mr. Gower the balance could not be delivered and took the stuff away. Torley made a statement to the same effect. Howard signed it as being correct, but Carey said it was not true.

The Bench fined the two sailors £5, or a month's imprisonment. Torley was sentenced to two months, and White to three months' imprisonment.

POISONING CASES.

Liniment.—Mrs. Emma Nelson (29) was admitted to the Melbourne Hospital on February 4 suffering from the effects of poisoning. She stated that she had swallowed liniment by mistake.

Ammonia.—George Wilson (12), residing at 30 Argyle-street, Fitzroy, on January 24, drank portion of the contents of a bottle of ammonia under the impression that it was Worcester sauce. He was taken to the Children's Hospital for treatment.

Lysol.—The following cases of lysol poisoning have been reported:—Janet Boyden, married (29), 10 Henry-street, Windsor, January 24, fatal; Mary Madigan, single (24), domestic servant, 182 George-street, East Melbourne, taken in mistake for cough mixture, on February 6. Recovered under treatment. Elsie Daley (19), Canning-street, Carlton, on February 9, attempted suicide; Nellie Thompson (28), Ascot Vale, on January 21, attempted suicide; Emily Hardham (52), on January 21, committed suicide by taking lysol. She was the wife of a clerk, and resided at 59 Hawthorn Grove, Glenferrie.

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS.

Morphine for Children.—According to observations made on more than three hundred cases, it appears that the danger of administering morphine to children is exaggerated, that, in fact, children bear morphine quite as well, if not better than, adults, when compared weight for weight. The ages of the children under observation ranged from a few months up to fifteen years. Morphine, it is stated, is preferable to the various opium preparations. The initial dose is 1/10 mgm. per kilo. of weight, given hypodermically. In children of eight to twelve years, ½ to 1 cgm. of morphine hydrochloride combined with atropine was given. Out of the three hundred cases alluded to no bad results were ever observed.—Brun (*Gazz. degli Osped.*, April 16, 1912, through *Brit. Med. Journ.*).

Treatment of Burns.—Burns have been successfully treated with the Liquor Cresolis Compositus of the U.S.P., the formula for which is:—Cresol, 50; linseed oil, 35; potassium hydroxide, 8; water, to 100; all by weight. The author thinks that its virtues in this connection should be more generally known. The remedy is applied as follows:—Bathe the affected surface with a 1 per cent. warm solution of the liquor in water until debris is removed and the parts are anæsthetic. The blebs are punctured and the serum expressed. To the burns, strips of gauze are applied, or in the case of large burns, strips of paraffin paper smeared with an abundance of vaseline containing 1 per cent. of Liquor Cresolis Co. This is covered with cotton and bandage. The dressing is allowed to remain for four or five days, and removed if necessary.—R. P. Stoops (*Therap. Gaz.*, October, 1912, through *Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.*)

Lucas-Championniere's Ointment for Burns.—Oils of geranium, thyme, verbena, and origanum, of each 15 drops; soft paraffin, 100 Gms. To this, the following antiseptic pommade may be added:—Powdered boric acid, 10 Gms.; Peruvian balsam, 1 Gm.; sodium naphtholate, 0.30 Gm.; soft paraffin, 100 Gms.—*Nouveaux Remedes Formulary*, 1912, 39, 12.

Inhalation for Chronic Laryngitis.—Tincture of eucalyptus, 50; simple tincture of benzoin, 25; tincture of iodine, 1, or 2; menthol, 2; beechwood tar, 5. Mix a teaspoonful with boiling water, and let the patient inhale the steam.—Boulai (*Schweiz. Wach. Chem. Pharm.*, 1912, 50, 547).

The Interstate Cricket Match.—The match between the Victorian and New South Wales Pharmacists for the shield presented by the wholesale houses of New South Wales and Victoria for annual competition, which has hitherto remained in Sydney, was played on the Manly Oval on the 11th and 12th inst. The visiting team, which arrived on Monday, February 10th, was welcomed by members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, the reception being held at the Hotel Arcadia.

Mr. T. S. Loney, in the unavoidable absence of the president, extended to the visitors a cordial welcome, and said he was pleased to see them again. Such meetings created a feeling of brotherhood, and consequently were of benefit to the profession generally. Members were brought into touch with their inter-state cousins, and there was no doubt that owing to such meetings better understandings were arrived at. He trusted they would have an enjoyable visit, and that the best side would win.

Mr. Pleasance, on behalf of the visiting team, responded in a happy speech, during the course

of which he said that the Victorian team was determined on this occasion to win and take back with them the shield, which so far had been retained in Sydney.

After the reception at the Hotel Arcadia, the visitors were taken to the Sydney Cricket Ground, where the Trumper benefit match was being played. They were the guests of the N.S.W. Cricket Club at lunch. Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied with the Interstate match, and each day the Victorians had lunch and afternoon tea with the club. On Thursday a most enjoyable trip was arranged to Rydalmere, the company travelling by drag. On arrival at their destination, the Rydalmere Hospital, a most charming spot, they were hospitably entertained at lunch, and in the afternoon a game of cricket was played.

Friday, a large company embarked in the s.s. "Lady Lawson" for Clontarf, Parramatta River, where a programme of sports, etc., had been arranged in honour of the Victorian team. The 100 yards Championship, confined to members of teams and bona fide retailers and wholesalers (prize, silver-mounted pipe), was won by D. Bowers (Vic.). Bowling at the Wicket, one over at one stump (prize, silver match box), D. Farquahar (N.S.W.). Throwing the Cricket Ball, three throws each (prize, knife), A. McNeil (Vic.).

In the evening a trip was made to Middle Harbour, where the Orpheus Musical Society provided a most enjoyable evening's entertainment, and the company returned to Sydney about 10.30.

Most of the visiting team left per steamer on Saturday on their return to Melbourne, and but one opinion prevailed as to the great kindness and unbounded hospitality on all sides extended to the Victorian team during the Interstate cricket match of 1913, and as victory rested with Victoria, the possession of the shield, which they brought back with them, still further added to the memorable occasion.

The opening day of the contest was miserably wet, but did not appear to damp the ardour of either side. Some excellent performances with bat and ball were put up during the match, which was won comfortably by the Victorians on the first innings by 175 runs. The following were the scores:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

First Innings.

Jones, c Ballantyne, b McNeil	22
Small, c Bagley, b McNeil	79
Pye, c Starcher, b McNeil	13
Loney, b McNeil	0
Firth, b McNeil	7
Hunt, c Williamson, b Ballantyne	13
Bevege, b McNeil	0
Farquharson, b McNeil	0
Stevens, c Humphries, b McNeil	5
Gray, c Dequinchy, b Ballantyne	3
Sadler, not out	0
Sundries	27
Total	169

Bowling.—McNeil, eight for 78; Ballantyne, two for 35.

VICTORIA.

First Innings.

Matthias, b Pye	40
Gabriel, b Jones	28
Bowers, c and b Pye	7
McNeil, st Lowney, b Pye	92
Ballantyne, c Sadler, b Gray	116
De Gruchy, lbw., b Pye	6
Fisher, b Pye	0
Humphries, b Gray	15
Bagley, b Gray	2
Staker, not out	2
Williamson, b Pye	2
Sundries	34
Total	344

Bowling.—Pye, six for 147; Gray, three for 2; Jones, one for 60.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Second Innings.

Jones, st. Humphries, b Ballantyne	84
Small, c and b Ballantyne	38
Pye, c Gabriel, b Ballantyne	33
Hunt, c Dequinchy, b Ballantyne	0
Firth, b Matthias	21
Sadler, c Matthias, b Ballantyne	2
Loney, c Matthias, b Ballantyne	0
Stevens, not out	0
Gray, st. Matthias, b Ballantyne	4
Sundries	5
Eight for	129

Bowling.—Ballantyne, seven for 95.

The Victorians won on the first innings.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Partnership Dissolved.—Kersten and Co. (H. Dallmeyer, A. Kersten and C. E. Tims), Church Lane, Melbourne, importers and agents. 8th February, 1913.

Evans, Sons, Lescher and Webb, Ltd.—Mr. F. J. Eyre, Australasian representative, left for England on January 29, by the P. & O. s.s. "Maloja." He leaves the ship at Marseilles, travelling through France to London. Mr. Steven F. Webb, one of the Directors of the firm will take up Mr. Eyre's duties during his absence and will call upon the firm's clients in the various States. Mr. Eyre expects to back in Australia during June or July next.

Williamstown U.F.S. Dispensary.—The executive of the Williamstown U.F.S. Dispensary has issued its balance-sheet for the half-year. The receipts from all sources have been £1494 8s. 9d. This includes cash sales of drugs to members of the value of £678 4s. 9d. The expenditure was £1446 15s. 9d., leaving a balance of £47 13s. Salaries totalled £350; drug account, £351 12s. 9d.; drug sales account, £610 8s. 4d.; assessments, 2s. each quarter of the half-year; prescriptions, 38,820; membership, 3681, of whom 3140 are lodge members.

The Dispensary Movement in Victoria.—The quarterly meeting of the conference of the

Friendly Societies' Dispensaries was held at the Melbourne Dispensary on Saturday, 15th February. Consideration was given to the replies received from the various dispensaries in regard to the matter of a combined tender for the supply of drugs. A majority was opposed to any action being taken. Returns were received showing the amount of quarterly levies paid by the various societies to the dispensaries throughout the State. The sum ranged from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 1d. per quarter. The dispensaries where 1s. 3d. is paid are in the country centres. These also conduct sales of goods, the profits from such sales permitting of the lower levy being struck. Reports received showed that there are 72,000 members on the books of the dispensaries in Victoria, so that the dispensaries are supplying at least 300,000 persons with medical requirements. In the past half-year there has been a general increase in the salaries paid to members of the dispensary staffs.

E. Merck, Darmstadt, has issued an intimation that he is now issuing, under the designation of "Merck's Chloroform for Anæsthesia," a preparation which not only answers fully all the requirements of the B.P., but which also stands the very sensitive formaldehyde and sulphuric acid test. Merck's Chloroform for Anæsthesia is supplied in sealed tubes of 1 and 2 oz., and in ¼, ½, and 1 lb. glass-stoppered bottles; and an important consideration is the fact that its price is no higher than that of other reputable brands. Should you not have had occasion to make use of my chloroform for anæsthesia, I shall be pleased to supply you with a sample. A trial with my preparation will convince you of its high degree of purity and of the advantages to be derived from the use of a product which ensures the greatest security. If you have any difficulty my agents will be in a position to see that your orders are duly filled, if you will kindly write to them.

An Historical Medical Exhibition in London.— For the first time in 21 years the International Medical Congress will meet in London in the summer of 1913, and in this connection an exhibition, of rare and curious objects relating to medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, and the allied sciences, is being organised by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome. The response to the appeal for loans has been most successful, with the result that probably one of the most interesting collections of historical medical objects ever gathered together will be on exhibition during the meeting of the Congress. Among other interesting sections is one including the medical deities of savage, barbaric and other primitive peoples. Through the kindness of friends, specimens of these have been forwarded from all parts of the globe, but there are still many gaps to be filled, and those who possess such objects, and would be willing to loan them, should communicate with the Secretary of the Exhibition, whose address is given below. Amulets, talismans, and charms connected with the art of healing will also form another prominent feature, and any loans of this description would be welcome. In the section of [illegible] endeavour will be made to trace the evolution and development of the chief instruments in use at the present day, and it is desired to accumulate specimens of instruments used in every part of the world by both savage and civilised peoples. In pharmacy and in botany special exhibits are projected, which will include models of antient pharmacies, laboratories and curious relics of the practice of alchemy in early times. Specimens of antient and unusual materia medica from all parts of the world will also be exhibited. A complete illustrated syllabus will be forwarded to any one interested, on application to the Secretary, 54A Wigmore-street, London W., England.

Denyer Brothers, of Swanston-street, Melbourne, distributing agents for Messrs. Johnson and Johnson's and J. Ellwood Lee Co.'s products, have several large shipments coming forward for the autumn and winter trade of plasters of all kinds. Exceptionally large importations in kidney, strengthening, and belladonna plasters are expected in March and April, and, in order to stimulate the trade in these commodities, Denyer Brothers propose giving away during these months a plaster cabinet container, gratis to all customers ordering not less than one gross. "Eclipse" and Arabesque enemas, English manufacture, are having a steady demand. Clinical thermometers, owing to the excellent quality supplied, command a large proportion of the Australian trade in this line. Menthodonna corn tips, about which mention was made in our last report, are not yet to hand, but, as an early shipment is expected, the trade who have already placed orders are notified that immediate attention will be given to their wants upon arrival. A new novelty in safety razors.—The latest on the markets is that of Ad. Arbenz, for whom Denyer Brothers have been appointed agents. They are carrying full stocks. It is the latest and most successful invention in safety razors, and is simplicity itself. It is easy to adjust, pleasant to use, and easy to clean, and has no complicated holder, no wasting of blades, in fact, no mechanism whatever. Does not pull the hair or irritate the skin, but shaves in the correct way, and with great speed. Denyer Brothers' "Eclipse" safety razor blade stropper for users of Gillette razors is still the best, and none yet have been able to compare with it for simplicity and effectiveness. Numerous inquiries have been made for a cheap, though strong and durable, class of invalid chair. Denyer Brothers recognised this, and are able to now announce that they have succeeded in securing a chair that will meet almost every requirement of a patient. The price has been brought down to within reasonable limits, and for cases where a chair is only required temporarily, they are making arrangements to open a new department for the hiring and letting at a small weekly rental. A very handy little Dose Book, containg invaluable information to a chemist and druggist and medical profession generally, has been compiled for the use of those interested, and copies are now being distributed. Anyone who has not received one is requested to write Denyer Brothers, direct, and a copy will be mailed by return.

We publish below a photo. of Messrs. Pearson's Antiseptic Company's stand at the recent London Medical Exhibition. Messrs. Pearson's have supplies of their well-known disinfectants in all of the Australian States. For list of agents, please refer to the advertisement in this issue. Hycol Disinfectant has rapidly become popular throughout Australia, especially with the Government and Municipal bodies. The fluid has a guaranteed co-efficient of 18 to 20 when tested by the Standard British method. It makes a perfect emulsion when mixed with water, and is indispensable for general disinfection.

Buyers of disinfectants to-day realise that it is far better to purchase a fluid with a guaranteed co-efficient; then they are sure of getting a reliable germicide, also of saving a considerable amount of money in freight charges. Naturally it is cheaper to send one gallon of Hycol, say 100 miles, than it would be to send 20 gallons of carbolic acid the same distance.

The latest product of the company is "Pacolol"; this fluid is intended for the use of surgeons, physicians, nurses and hospitals. Pacolol is a clear brown fluid, resembling Liq. Cresoli. Sap. in type and odour. It yields clear solutions in all proportions with distilled and soft water, and is guaranteed to be 40 per cent. stronger than any similar preparation; it is sold in a 4 oz. patented poison bottle with a sprinkler stopper, also in 1lb. stoppered Winchester bottles. Any of our readers requiring samples of the above fluids are invited to write to the nearest agent for same.

U.F.S. Dispensary at Newport.—For some time past the Newport friendly societies have been moving for the establishment of a branch of the present Williamstown U.F.S. Dispensary. Recently the executive of the Dispensary made a tour of different dispensaries, and were surprised to discover that through the results of cash sales of drugs and increased membership, dispensary branches were found to pay their way before the close of the second year. It was stated that the Clifton Hill dispensary, which, although £34 in debt at the close of the first twelve months, possessed drug stock valued at £120. It has now been decided unanimously to recommend the establishment at once of a Newport branch. The extra cost is set at £162 10s. for the first year on the basis of 1s. per capita for 3250 lodge members. The new dispensary will commence with over 800 members.

Disinfectants.—The protection of health makes an efficient disinfectant quite as necessary in the home as an antiseptic and disinfectant is to the Surgeon. Few Surgeons to-day would dream of making any operation of importance without the use of a reliable disinfectant, as it is a recognised fact that Lord Lister's established theory has done much to lessen mortality and prolong the life of humanity. Most people know that putrefactive bacteria, which is so largely present in the atmosphere and in fluids, can only be made harmless by destruction, but they are still careless in their attempts to destroy these household dangers. Every day people go to their chemist or storekeeper to purchase disinfectant for the purpose of keeping their house healthy, but they seldom trouble to enquire whether the fluid they are purchasing is in reality a reliable article, for it is useless to use what is only a deodorant when one requires a powerful germicide. Messrs. Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd. have now on the market two disinfectants—"Pearson's Hycol" and "Pearson's Hycol Medical." The first has a guaranteed co-efficiency of 18-20, and the second 24-26 when tested by the Standard British method on typhoid bacillus. This means that the first is from 18-20 and the second from 24-26 times stronger than Pure Carbolic Acid. These tests have been made under standard laboratory conditions. The germ theory has taught us that diseases are due to the presence and activity of certain definite organisms, therefore a disinfectant to be of any use must be capable of destroying such microbes when it comes in contact with them. The ideal disinfectant is the one that performs these functions with the least possible danger to human life, so that the poisonous nature of a disinfectant should be closely investigated, more especially when the disinfectant is intended for the use of the general public as well as the professional man. The manufacturers of Hycol guarantee it to be non-poisonous in use, so that when the great power of Hycol is considered, as well as the fact of it being non-poisonous, our readers will have some idea of its use as a household disinfectant. Some, on the other hand, will

say that for Hycol to be poisonous to all microbes, and yet non-poisonous to human life, cannot be true, or at any rate that one sentence contradicts the other. The truth, however, lies between the two extremes. It is quite true that a disinfectant to be efficacious must be poisonous to the germ that it is intended to destroy, but the scientific manufacture of disinfectants and germicides makes it now quite possible to put on the market a fluid which is instant death to all microbe life and non-poisonous to human beings.

A disinfectant is an absolute necessity in every household through the hot summer days, and our readers would do well to give more care to such an important item. What is good enough for the Government medical officers of plague-stricken India is good enough for all kinds of disinfection. Hycol is now being supplied to many Government departments, and is undoubtedly a distinct advance in the manufacture of what should be a household requisite.

A Souvenir of the South Pole.—Captain Roald Amundsen may claim, in quite a new sense, to be "a man of the world." He has visited both ends of it. In the tiny Norwegian fishing smack, the "Gjoa," he was the first man to make the North-West passage, a feat which he accomplished as long ago as 1905, together with the re-determination of the location of the North magnetic pole. This achievement he has since completely eclipsed by reaching the South Pole on December 14th, 1911, a memorable day in the history of exploration. The little party of five who planted their flag on that day in the centre of King Haakon Plateau took but little baggage with them on the last stage of their journey, but it is interesting to know that among the few necessities to which they clung was a "Tabloid" Medical Equipment. This much-travelled equipment has now been returned to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., and accorded a place of honour among their relic cases. It is enclosed in a deer-skin cover, and upon its front inscribed by Captain Amundsen is the legend "Sydpolen 14/12/1911." Captain Amundsen, in commenting upon his medical equipment, made the following report:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the 'Tabloid' Brand Medical Equipment with which you supplied me in 1910. All the medicines were beautifully packed, and everything kept well. The brown leather case which I return to you was the only one which I actually carried with me to the South Pole, and I have much pleasure in sending it back to you as a souvenir of my journey. I shall always consider one of your equipments as indispensable for either Arctic or Antarctic travels."

Euresol pro Capillis—Two years ago, Professor Ch. J. White, the well-known specialist for skin diseases of the Harvard University, Boston, published in the Journal of the American Association, the excellent experiences he had with Euresol-Knoll. He treated 794 cases of loss of hair and dandruff, the most common local disease leading to the falling of the hair, and finally came to the conclusion that the best results were obtainable with Euresol-Knoll. This preparation proved a veritable "God-send" to him in treating many of the almost impossible cases. Since then, other specialists have experimented with Euresol pro Capillis and published the splendid experiences they had obtained with this preparation. In all publications it is pointed out that Euresol pro Capillis has a pronounced antiseptic and stimulating action on the scalp, that it penetrates the skin easily and, therefore, exercises strong effects on the deeper parts. The disagreeable properties of certain other hair preparations to discolour white or fair hair are not found with Euresol pro Capillis. The most simple form in which Euresol pro Capillis may be employed, and which answers all purposes in ordinary cases is according to the following formula, which can be prepared by any chemist:—R7 *Euresol pro Capillis (Knoll), 2 drachms; Spirit, 90 per cent., 3½ ounces; Distilled water sufficient to produce 6 ounces.* The scalp should be rubbed with this hair wash every other day, and the treatment should be continued for at least one month. The result is manifested within one week. The irritation vanishes, the formation of scales ceases, the falling of the hair diminishes, and the remaining hair papillæ are stimulated to vigorous growth.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. M. Jewkes, Essendon, visited Sydney on a holiday trip during the month.

Mr. M. A. Walter is at present managing Mr. Jason Couve's branch pharmacy at Lang Lang.

Mr. Alex. Bell, of Inglewood, was in Melbourne during the month on his annual holiday.

Mr. G. E. Gulliver spent a week in Sydney on business during the early part of the month.

Mr. Terence McSwiney is managing Messrs. Forster and Co.'s pharmacy at Sydney-road, Brunswick.

Mr. J. McBurney, Kilmore, was in Melbourne during the month, and spent a few days' holiday at the seaside.

Mr. S. H. Blake, Footscray, leaves Melbourne on February 19 by the R.M.S. "Orvieto" on a trip to England.

Mr. S. Bangs, chemist, Prahran, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Central Bailiwick of Victoria.

Mr. Gunnar Peterson, Talbot, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Midand Bailiwick of Victoria.

Miss E. Skinner, late assistant at Messrs. Martin and Pleasance's, left by the "Orvieto" on February 19 on a trip to England.

Mr. W. S. Dyer, late of Ballarat, is at present in charge of "Anderson's" (late Bain's) pharmacy, 39 Swanston-street, Melbourne.

Dr. F. J. Burns has disposed of his chemist's business to Mr. William H. Hollow, formerly with Messrs. H. Francis and Co., Melbourne

Mr. I. A. Cavanough, Lismore, N.S.W., who graduated at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, is joining the ranks of the benedicts this month.

Mrs. M. A. Bignell, Carlton, who has been visiting the old country with her daughter, is expected to return towards the end of February.

Mr. James Taite, of Yea, has had a well-deserved honor bestowed on him, having been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the district he resides in.

Miss Mary H. Rountree, late dispenser at the Women's Hospital, has been appointed to succeed Miss Kate Burton as head dispenser at the Alfred Hospital.

Mr. Sidney Meares and Mr. C. J. Mallam, two Sydney pharmacists, passed through Melbourne last month on their way home after an enjoyable trip abroad.

Mr. H. Charlton Dod, formerly demonstrator at the College of Pharmacy, is at present at Broken Hill, having accepted an engagement as metallurgist to the Amalgamated Zinc Co. Ltd.

Mr. A. C. Bell and Mr. M. P. Fletcher, two young Sydney pharmacists, passed through Melbourne early in February on their way back to New South Wales after a holiday trip to Tasmania.

Mr. R. C. Cowley, Scientific Secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, has forwarded his resignation to the President (Mr. A. R. Bailey). Mr. Cowley gives no reason for his retirement.

Applications are being invited for the position of dispenser at the Women's Hospital to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Mary H. Rountree. The position is a part time one, and the salary £125 per annum.

Mr. Clement Bourdic, Spencer-street, Melbourne, returned from a nine months' trip to Europe by the French mail line "Yarra" on January 20. Mr. Bourdic had a delightful trip to his native land, and returns in excellent heath.

Mr. Geo. T. Say, son of Mr. Victor Say, Benalla, is at present pursuing his studies in London with a view of passing the British Minor Examination. He was required to pass again in English, and had to take up and pass in a foreign language before he was allowed to enter for the examination.

Henry Gerald Wragge, son of the late Mr. Geo. Wragge, chemist, of Collins-street, Melbourne, died on February 13, aged 46. The late Mr. Wragge was apprenticed to his father in 1883, and attended the lectures at the College of Pharmacy in the following year. He did not pursue his studies further, and never completed his qualification.

Mr. P. R. le Couteur, son of Mr. G. T. le Couteur, Glenferrie, was married in London on February 10 to Miss Emma Sugden, daughter of Rev. E. H. Sugden, master of Queen's College, Melbourne. Mr le Couteur had a brilliant career at Oxford, where he distinguished himself both as a student and a sportsman. He has been appointed lecturer in mental philosophy at the Western Australian University.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, Nhill, has been appointed by the State Executive Council a member of the Council of the Nhill Technical School. Mr. G. P. Philpots, pharmacist, Castlemaine, has accepted a similar appointment in connection with the local technical school. At Daylesford, the Hon. D. McLeod, an old pharmacist, has been appointed, and at Bairnsdale, Mr. Jas. Tipping, another pharmacist, is taking a similar position. Pharmacists have an excellent opportunity of assisting in the important work of technical education throughout the State, and in undertaking duties of this nature they are not only proving themselves useful members of society, but also improving their own status and the credit of the craft generally.

Mr. Cyril Tonkin, who left some twelve months ago on a trip to the Continent and the Old Country, returned during the month. Mr. Tonkin is greatly improved in health, and is very glad to be home again. He speaks rather disparagingly of the conditions of Pharmacy in Great Britain, and says that the National Insurance Act was causing great concern to chemists at the time he left. He considers that assistants in Victoria are in clover compared with the salaries paid and the conditions which rule in British pharmacies. During his stay in London he visited the School of Pharmacy at Bloomsbury Square, and met some of the lecturers there. On his arrival in Melbourne Mr. Tonkin went to Charlton for a few days to see his parents.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Wragge.—On the 13th February, at Melbourne, Henry Gerald, dearly beloved husband of Lila, and second son of Adelaide and the late George Wragge, of Collins-street, aged 46 years.

PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION.

Melbourne,
12th February, 1913.

TO THE PHARMACISTS OF VICTORIA.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We desire to convey to you our hearty thanks for the generous manner in which you supported our candidature at the recent Pharmacy Board election, the result of which placed us, by substantial majorities, on the Board. To the members of the P.D.L. particularly we are greatly indebted for their whole-hearted support. Assuring you that we will use our best endeavours to satisfactorily carry out the important duties appertaining to the position to which you have elected us.

We are,
Yours faithfully,

F. Buckhurst.
W. H. Fleay.
G. E. Gulliver.
W. M. Jewkes.
A. E. Sayer.

Election Notices.

'HARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS.

I, SAMUEL BAIRD, the Returning Officer appointed under the reguations to the Medical Act 00, Part III., do hereby declare that at an Election held before me on the eleventh day of February, 1913, the following votes of the registered harmaceutical Chemists resident in the State of ictoria were recorded:—

SAYER, ARTHUR ERNEST	437
GULLIVER, GEORGE EKINS ..	390
BUCKHURST, FRANK..	344
IMES, CHARLES GIDEON	172
CHAPMAN, ALICK ATKINSON	154

And I declare Arthur E. Sayer, George E. lliver and Frank Buckhurst to be duly Elected serve as members of the said Board, and to the three ordinary vacancies caused by the reement of three members by effluxion of time.

For the EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY (one ar term) the following votes were recorded:—

FLEAY, WILLIAM HENRY	318
CRAVEN, ARTHUR THOMAS ..	187

And I declare William Henry Fleay to be duly ected to serve as a member of the said Board. For the EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY (two ars' term) I declare WALLACE MEIKLE-)HN JEWKES, of Fletcher-street, Essendon, a ly Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist, to be ected, without opposition, to serve as a member the said Board.

SAMUEL BAIRD,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne, 11th February, 1913.

HARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED.

MEMBERS who have not yet forwarded to the cretary the STATISTICAL SHEET recently ued in reference to employees engaged in phar-icy in Victoria are URGENTLY REQUESTED do so as early as convenient, in order that the formation supplied may be tabulated for future e.—C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

Melbourne,
19th January, 1913.

—THE—

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the 26th day of March, 1913, for the transaction of the following business:—

The Election of Four Members of the Council and Two Auditors.
To receive the Annual Report and Financial Statements.
And any other business of which fourteen days' notice has been given.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that immediately after the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society will be held at the same place, when the following resolutions will be submitted to the Society, namely:—

That the Articles of Association of the said Society be altered in manner following, namely:—

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 16:—

ASSOCIATES.

16a. Any person who has served an apprenticeship to any duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist carrying on business in the Commonwealth may, subject to the following regulations, become an Associate of the Society:—

(a) Each Candidate shall sign and deliver to the Secretary an application in the form or to the effect following:—

To the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

Gentlemen,

I desire to become an Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

My full name is .....
and my address is .....
I served my apprenticeship to Mr. .....
of .....who is a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist.
Dated .....19.....

Yours truly,

(Signature).....

(b) The candidate's name shall be exhibited in the office or library of the Society eight days before the meeting of the Council at which he is to be ballotted for.

(c) Each candidate shall, if the Council is satisfied as to his qualification, be ballotted for in the same manner as members are ballotted for.

(d) Associates shall not be entitled to hold office, or take part or vote at any general meeting of the Society.

(e) The annual subscription for each Associate shall be 10s. 6d. There shall be no entrance fee.

Should this resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution at a second Extraordinary Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1913.

By order of the Council,

HARRY SHILLINGLAW,
Secretary.

GROUT, BRADLEY & CO.

Fulham Place, 330a Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

Clarke's Registered Australian Eye Lotion | Kapp's Antiseptic Soap
Simpson's Soaps and Cements | "Laroona" Perfumes and Soaps
Perken's London-made Clinical Thermometers.

Importers and Indentors of Chemists' Sundries.

WE OFFER

Oil of Peppermint

According to B.P., 25% under current prices, at 20s. per kilo.

Our factory only sells direct. It continually distills oil in very large quantities.

Inquiries under

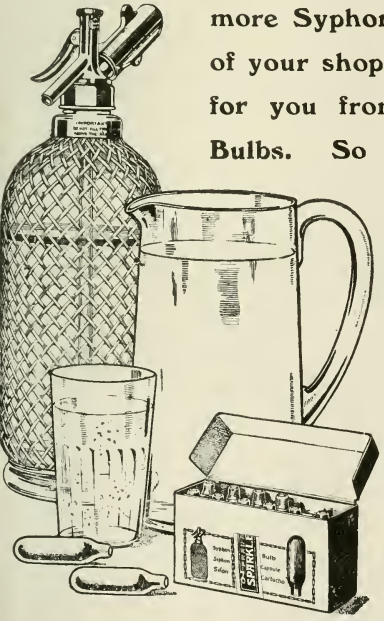
F.B.A.,

847 Rudolf Mosse, Frankfurt a. M.

Build up a SPARKLET Trade in your District.

DON'T be CONTENT to SELL BULBS ONLY

There is good steady trade in bulbs, certainly, and no trouble, but the way to increase that trade is to sell more Syphons. Every Syphon that goes out of your shop is a salesman. It starts working for you from that minute—selling Sparklet Bulbs. So order up some when the hot weather comes along—make a good show of them—and you will build up a bulb trade in your district which will go on bringing in good money for years.



N.B.—Ask your wholesaler about our Free Syphon Offer—one extra free of charge with every dozen ordered.

READ & CAMPBELL, Sole Importers, 40 Pitt St., Sydney.

KEROL The Guaranteed Disinfectant.

KEROL is non-poisonous, is non-toxic and non-corrosive, and contains no carbolic or cresylic acid.

The manufacture of **KEROL** is bacteriologically controlled.

KEROL forms a homogeneous and permanent emulsion.

KEROL'S high efficiency is not destroyed by the presence of organic matter.

KEROL as a bactericide is 10 to 35 times as active as carbolic acid.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

"Report upon the Carbolic Acid Co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus of the **KEROL** in the drum marked for identification." The test was performed with a culture of B. Typhosus, which gave well-marked widal reactions with cases of Typhoid Fever.

$$\text{CARBOLIC ACID CO-EFFICIENT} \frac{1400}{100} = 14$$

The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL** is 14 time as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is.

(Signed) T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., LL.D.
(Signed) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.
University of Sydney, December 14th, 1908."

A 1/3 Bottle makes 20 Gallons of efficient Disinfectant.

SOLE AGENTS:

DALGETY & CO. LTD., Australia and New Zealand.

SUPPLIES FOR

CHEMIST OPTICIANS.

TRIAL CASES, spherical, 50/-, with instructions.

Office Cases, complete with cylindrical lenses, from £4 5/- Handsome Mahogany Case containing 24 pairs each convex and concave spherical, 12 pairs each convex and concave cylinder lenses, prisms, and discs, mounted in nickel and gilt rings, £6 15/-. This is **SPECIAL VALUE,** types included. A large assortment to choose from, including roll top and travelling patterns.

RETINISCOPES, OPHTHALMASCOPES, and all testing appliances.

Ths **NEW KERATOMETER.** Latest and cheapest instrument for corneal astigmatic correction. Write for particulars and price—we are the agents.

Full stocks carried of interchangeable **FRAMES** and Mounts, in nickel, gold filled and gold, rimless and other lenses.

Jobbing and Prescription Work Promptly Attended To.

CLINICALS LONDON MADE.
LENS FRONTS, 15/- doz.

Wholesale Manufacturing
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HOWEY PLACE, **Prop. Ltd.,**
LITTLE COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

The 'Allenburys' Throat Pastilles

SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

No. 23. EUCALYPTUS AND RED GUM.
Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ¼.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

ALLEN & HANBURYS (Australasia) LTD.

Office and Warehouse: 15-17 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Surgical Instrument Depot: 30-34 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.

ARTHUR COCKS & Co. Ltd.

Wholesale Practical Opticians,

318 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.
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Supplying Spectacles by "rule of thumb" is the road to commercial ruin.

We HAVE Books on Optics
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WE STOCK Test Cases, £2 2s. to £20
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IN OUR WORKSHOP We Grind Lenses
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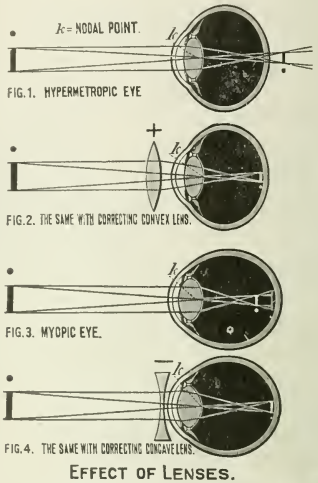
WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE.


k = NODAL POINT.
FIG.1. HYPERMETROPIC EYE
FIG.2. THE SAME WITH CORRECTING CONVEX LENS.
FIG.3. MYOPIC EYE.
FIG.4. THE SAME WITH CORRECTING CONCAVE LENS.
EFFECT OF LENSES.

Van HOUTEN'S Cocoa

BEST AND GOES FARTHEST.

Neave's MILK Food

Recommended BEST Food for Infants

Largely used by ALL CHILDREN HOSPITALS and FOUNDLING HOMES.

Royal Vinolia
SHAVING STICK

"I Always Countenance
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WOOD'S
GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
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POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.
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A Reliable Medicine at a Reasonable Price, 1/6 & 2/6.

Stocked by all the WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia.

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Rubber Adhesive Plaster

On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick *at once* and *perfectly* in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7¼-in. wide, 14/- per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:— ¼-in. ½-in. ¾-in. 1-in. 1¼-in. 2-in. 3-in. 9/- 10/- 12/6 15/- 19/- 23/- 30/- } Per doz Spools

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

The "Leicester" Emp. Belladonnæ

In tins of 1 yard, 7¼-in. wide, 2/- per tin.
In boxes of 2 dozen, 7¼ x 5-in., 3/6 per dozen.
Your Belladonna Plaster *is the best* I have ever used"—D. G——, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.

ADHESIVE PLASTER (Emp. Diachylon.)

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORT. SPECIALITY. TISSUE LINED, AND GUARANTEED SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

The Demand is unprecedented, and the Sale is by far the Largest of any Patent Medicine in the World.

DRUGGISTS WILL FIND BEECHAM'S PILLS THE MOST SALEABLE PATENT MEDICINE IN THE MARKET.

In Boxes, 10½d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full Directions
The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS

STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

GOULD'S GLOBULUS OIL

"BLUE FINCH" BRAND OF TASMANIAN
— EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS —
GUARANTEED B.P. STANDARD:
SUPPLIED IN 1/- BOTTLES OR IN BULK
H.T. GOULD, & Co. DISTILLERS HOBART, TAS.

SOLUBLE PEARL COATED PILLS.

PLEASE WRITE FOR OUR LATEST PRICE LIST.

It is a most comprehensive one, and will be found to meet most requirements. We solicit your careful perusal. We are prepared to execute orders for Pills from **Private Formulæ.**

Special Quotations will be given for same on submitting Formulæ to us.

The CROWN CHEMICAL Co.
CITY ROAD, PRINCES BRIDGE, MELBOURNE.

A GOOD QUICK SELLING LINE
FOR THE SUMMER TRADE IS
EASTMAN'S
Benzoin and Almond Lotion

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.
IT IS GOT UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE AND BEARS A GOOD PROFIT.
Wholesale Agents—NATIONAL DRUG CO., 196 RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE.

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LARGE STOCKS OF
Scientific Apparatus, Chemical Glassware,
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INSPECTION OF STOCK INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.
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PURE BENZOL. MYRBANE OIL.
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MONO. BI. and TRI-NITROTOLUOLS
Manufactured by
JOHN W. LEITCH & CO.,
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NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.
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THE BEST OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
The "MOSANS" Method of
Flexible Gelatine Capsules
ARE UNRIVALLED FOR
Purity, Accurate Capacity, Perfect Finish and Moderate Price.
Specify on your orders "MOSANS" Capsules.
To be obtained from all Wholesale Houses and Shippers.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
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Complete Price List on application.

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MALTED MILK
Barley, Wheat, and Milk in Powder Form
IN WASTING DISEASES.
Hundreds of physicians appreciate its high quality. It is distinctive and inimitable. It means stringent milk regulations, malt in which the enzymes have been properly developed, a clean, sun-flooded plant with sanitary surroundings, and many years of experience. A food that may be of vital importance to some infant under your care that is not gaining in weight. Supplies the essential nutriment for stimulating life forces in the treatment of Febrile Diseases, Malarial Cachexia, Incipient Tuberculosis, and all cases of Systemic Weakness
Prepared in a moment with water. No Cooking.
SAMPLES BY POST FREE TO THE PROFESSION, ON REQUEST
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Co.
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Australasian Office: 26-30 JAMIESON ST., SYDNEY

AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
ZENOBIA
TRUE FLOWER PERFUMES
Reg. Trade Mark throughout Australasia and New Zealand.

THE PERFECT SCENTS OF THE FLOWERS.
SWEET PEA BLOSSOM
NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK
LILY OF THE VALLEY
ROSE SUPREME,
ETC.
NOW BEING REGULARLY ADVERTISED AND SOLD THROUGHOUT AUSTRALASIA.
They show excellent profits, and prices are strictly protected and on the P.A.T.A. of Australia.
Write for Prices & Particulars to the
Australian Manufacturing and Importing Co. Ltd.
108 PITT ST., SYDNEY.
Wholesale Agents for Australia and New Zealand,
ZENOBIA LTD,
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A MEDICINE OF WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY
FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS
AND OINTMENT
HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES
UNIVERSAL APPROBATION
BY MAINTAINING
The HEALTH of THOUSANDS
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Advertising Matter, such as Showcards, Billheads, Almanacs, Calendars, Fancy Cards Counter Bills etc., will be forwarded free of all cost to applicants, on receipt of a post card addressed to
THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
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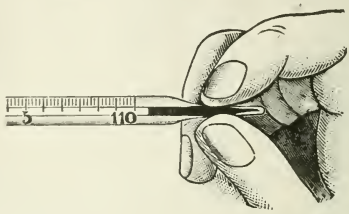

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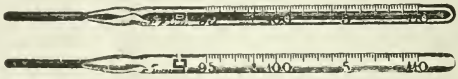

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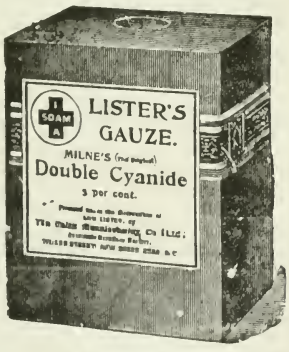

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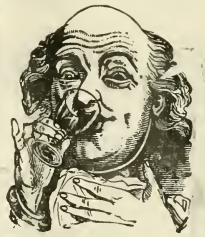
THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held on the Third Thursday and Friday in June. 1913. Particulars may be obtained from

A. FORSTER,
Registrar Pharmacy Board of New South Wales,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain, Feb. 1, 1913.



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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 3rd and 4th MARCH, 1913.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English.

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, and March and June, 1913, will be:—"*A Victorian Anthology for Schools*," by *M. P. Hansen, 1st Section.*

The portions to be memorised are—*Tennyson*: Three Songs (Break, Break, Break, The Splendour Falls (Bugle song), The Bells), and Crossing the Bar. *Browning*: Prospice. *Kipling*: Flag of England. *Henley*: England. *Newbolt*: Clifton Chapel. *Cuthbertson*: Sunrise.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner :—

LATIN.—For Grammar and Composition :—
Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.
Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.
These two books contain everything necessary for a sound and satisfactory preparation.

ARITHMETIC. Any good school treatise.

ENGLISH.—Accidence and Analysis Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. C. Smith's Elementary Algebra may be mentioned as a work covering all requirements.

EUCLID.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book 1. The works by Hall and Steven, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1/- a copy.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

REGULATIONS *RE* EXAMINATIONS.

1. The marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be not less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100.

2. Any person who fails to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects at the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be entitled after a period of three months to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examinations on payment of the prescribed fees.

3. No certificate shall be issued to any person who has not passed in all the compulsory subjects of the examinations prescribed by Section 88 of the Medical Act, 1890, Part 3. But in the Preliminary Examination, if a candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Junior Public or Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Junior or Senior Public Examination certificate.

4. Any candidate who desires a re-examination of any of the written papers sent in by him shall within seven days of the publication of the results of such examination lodge with the Registrar his application for a re-examination of such papers, and shall also pay a fee of 10s. 6d. for each and every paper examined.

5. Fees—The Preliminary Examination or any subject, £1 1s.; the Intermediate Examination, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, £2 2s., for any single subject, £1 1s.; Final Examination, all subjects, £3 3s., for any subsequent examination, £1 11s. 6d.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th JUNE. 1913. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th MARCH, 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

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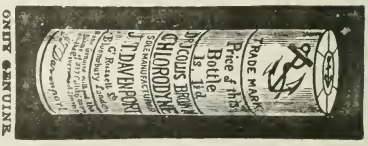

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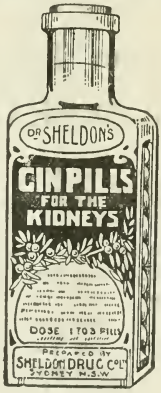

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Every tin of Antiphlogistine sold pays a profit to some retail chemist, as we never sell direct, even to physicians. Our sales each year have exceeded those of any preceding year, and the gross profits to the retail chemists have therefore increased in the same proportion.

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Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1900, the Hon. Archibald Henry Simpson, Chief Judge in Equity, ordered the Defendant Company, its servants, agents, and workpeople be restrained from selling, offering for sale, or disposing of in the colony of New South Wales, any drug not manufactured or imported by or for the Plaintiff Company under a label got up in imitation of the Plaintiff's "Phosferine" label, and it was further ordered that the Defendant Company deliver up to the Plaintiff Company all wrappers and labels so got up in infringement of the Plaintiffs' Company's rights, and pay the Plaintiffs' taxed costs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. Registered Trade Mark "Phosferine," will be greatly esteemed, and will be confidentially treated. Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. have given notice to their Solicitor to take action against all infringers or dealers in infringements without further warning.

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